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ALIYEV GREETS BLOC SCIENTISTS AT PROTEIN MEETING

LD251255 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpts] AZERINFORM--A group of scientists from the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia who are taking part in an all-union symposium on the chemistry and physics of proteins and peptides being held in Baku were received by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, on 29 October. Thanking the scientists for their good wishes and an interesting account of the problems of protein chemistry, G.A. Aliyev stressed that the party attaches great significance to effectively developing science, which has become a mighty productive force in society. Soviet science has made considerable and glorious advances, repeatedly demonstrating and continuing to demonstrate that our scientists are in the forefront of world science.

With reference to the major and crucial practical tasks facing biologists, Comrade Aliyev pointed out that, by putting forward a global food program, in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev once again focused attention on the need for a speedy solution to those problems. Scientists working on protein chemistry problems have a major role to play in implementing the food program. Biology has attained an unprecedented level, and in your branch of science it is integrating with chemistry, physics and mathematics. Now that they have combined to achieved lofty aims, these branches of science must help man to finally solve the most pressing questions involved in providing people with food, developing highly effective medicines and safeguarding natural resources.

Dwelling on the republic's economic successes, G.A. Aliyev told his guests about the atmosphere of tremendous political and labor enthusiasm created by the preparations for the 26th party congress, gave them a detailed account of the achievements of agricultural workers, who have achieved unprecedented harvests of cotton, grapes and other crops, and pointed out scientists' contributions to the triumphs of Azerbaijan's farmers.

Comrade Aliyev concluded by wishing the scientists further success in their important and noble creative work. Taking part in the conversation were: F.G. Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers; G.B. Abdullayev, president of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; V.R. Volobuyev, secretary of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences Biological Sciences Division and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; D.A. Aliyev, assistant secretary of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences Biological Sciences Division and fellow of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences; and Prof N.Kh. Mekhtiyev, director of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences Scientific Center for Biological Research.

CEMA FOREIGN TRADE COMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD011349 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS--The 59th session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Foreign Trade has been held in Moscow. Delegations of the CEMA member countries and also a delegation from Yugoslavia took part in it.

They discussed measures to implement the 34th CEMA session and Executive Committee resolutions and adopted appropriate resolutions. The commission's work plan for 1981-1982 was discussed and ratified. Special attention was paid to completing work on holding talks and concluding long-term trade agreements, on implementing long-term targeted cooperation programs, on developing specialization and cooperation on the basis of introducing advanced machinery and technology and also on improving price-fixing methods. They reviewed the work being done to improve the system of servicing reciprocally delivered machines and equipment and of providing spare parts for them.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD290408 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 28 Nov 80

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program with commentator Valeriy Kosovan; Academician Yevgeniy Makismovich Primakov, director of the Institute of Orientology; and international affairs journalists Nikolay Sergeyevich Portugalov and Anatoliy Georgiyevich Strelnikov]

[Excerpt] [Kosovan] What is the essence of the Palestine problem today? We have sent your letters, esteemed comrades, to the director of the Institute of Oriental Studies, Academician Yevgeniy Maksimovich Primakov, and asked him to answer them. Yevgeniy Maksimovich?

Palestinian Problem

[Primakov] Its essence is that the Palestinian people--whose numbers are estimated at up to 3 million--now live, are forced to live, in various Arab countries. Part of the Palestinian people, just over a million people, inhabit territory that is today occupied by Israel: the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip; while the rest are forced to live in various Arab countries, dreaming of a return to their homeland. Recently, since 1967, various Israeli governments have begun to pursue a policy aimed at annexing the conquered territories. One of the main elements of that policy is to deprive the Palestinians of self-determination--a natural right which every people possess.

[Kosovan] Yevgeniy Maksimovich, what specific form does Israeli policy take?

[Primakov] The Israelis are trying to force the Palestinians out of the occupied territories. It's a repetition of the period before the state of Israel was created, when lands were bought, seized and the Palestinians forced out of those lands. According to various estimates, up to 30 percent of the territory in the West Bank and Gaza Strip is already in the hands of the Israelis. Every year, from 30 to 50,000 Palestinians are forced to leave that territory. The Israeli leadership is particularly anxious to force from that territory all representatives, mainly of the intelligentsia, who could lead the forces of the Palestinian people in their struggle for their real and natural rights. And so to this creeping annexation, as I would call it, this seizing of lands, eviction and so on is added repatriation of the leaders. Many Palestinians are simply arrested and evicted from those territories without the right to return to their homeland. That's the picture that has emerged in the Israeli-occupied lands in the West Bank and Gaza.

[Kosovan] But the Palestinians led by the PLO are struggling for their rights, including the right to set up their own state.

[Primakov] I would like to recall that when the decision was made to set up the state of Israel, the General Assembly proposed the existence in Palestinine of two states, a Jewish state and an Arab one. But after the 1948 war, this Arab state, which had never actually existed, but had only been planned by the General Assembly, was in effect divided into two parts. One part was seized by Israel and the other part was joined to Transjordan, which subsequently called itself Jordan. Now the Palestinians are campaigning for their legitimate rights, to have a state of their own.

[Kosovan] Yevgeniy Maksimovich, what, in your view, is the main obstacle to solving the Palestine problem?

[Primakov] One of the main factors hindering the settlement of the problem can be said, of course, to be the Camp David deal. Let me remind our listeners that this refers to the scheme produced by the United States; and as a result of this plot, Egypt and Israel signed a separate treaty. Immediately after this, Israel hardened its attitude to the Palestinian question.

Since that time Begin declared in a speech that Israel would never agree to the creation of a Palestinian state and Israel has been more active in settling the West Bank and the Gaza Strip--there are now about 70 settlements there, set up by the Israelis. These settlements have been placed at strategically important points of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. It is since then that Israel has declared that it will have Jerusalem as its undivided and eternal capital. This occurred after As-Sadat had capitulated to Begin and the United States. Camp David actually made the solving of the Palestinian problem more remote and put extraordinary difficulties in its way. As soon as Israel had signed the Camp David agreement, it untied its hands, it seems to me, even more in Lebanon. After this, we see Israel, together with the Lebanese separatists--Major Haddad's units on the border--in effect, fed and armed by Israel. Together with those units, Israel is carrying out a policy of constant, ceaseless dagger stabs at Lebanese territory. Lebanese sovereignty is thereby violated. Israel has elevated to everyday practice such strikes, which absolutely cancel a great achievement of all mankind; the right of every country to sovereignty. And now it's becoming ever clearer that the aim of such dagger stabs is to wipe out Palestinian resistance.

Out of necessity, the main military units of the Palestinians, the main forces of resistance, the armed Palestinians, are on the territory of Lebanon; Israel is purposefully endeavoring to wipe out those forces. On the other hand, Israel is continuously hitting peaceful targets as well--Palestinian and non-Palestinian, purely Lebanese targets. It's perfectly clear that behind this is the wish to set the Lebanese population against the Palestinians, induce them to oppose the Palestinians.

[Kosovan] Yevgeniy Maksimovich, how then can the Palestinian problem be solved?

[Primakov] The Palestinian problem can't be solved without granting the Palestinian people the right to self-determination; without guaranteeing the right of the refugees to return to their territories. And, of course, those rights to self-determination include the vital right to create their own state. Why, for example, do the Israelis have that right--and it was supported at the time by a considerable part of the world--and why do the Israelis want to secure their own right to self-determination by depriving another people of their right to self-determination?

[Kosovan] It's now quite clear, Yevgeniy Maksimovich, that without a just solution of the Palestinian problem, there can be no peace in the Near East. The settlement of the situation in the region has to be accomplished taking into account all the interested parties. Let me ask you this: What is the position of the Soviet Union regarding the settlement of the crisis in the Near East?

[Primakov] Our country has proposed, and is consistently and very clearly advocating, a plan for a universal settlement based on what has been called the triune formula.

[Kosovan] Yevgeniy Maksimovich, what does that formula consist of?

[Primakov] First, the need for a withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied positions, from all occupied territories. Second, a guarantee of the right of the Palestinian people, the granting to it of the right to self-determination, extending to the creation of its own state. Third, the creation of conditions, also guaranteed conditions, under which all countries and all peoples of the region can live in peace and security. Only the combination of these three elements, put into practice, can create a stable basin for peace in the Near East.

[Kosovan] Thank you for taking part in our program, Yevgeniy Maksimovich.

Madrid CSCE Meeting

We will discuss the Madrid meetings of representatives of the states which took part in the CSCE. In letters sent to our office, you, esteemed comrades, ask us to tell how this meeting is going and to sum up certain results. Such letters have been sent to us by Comrades Denkisov of Kuybyshev, Vladimir Valerianovich Syrakonskiy of the Baltic area, Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich Fedchenko of Alma-Ata and other listeners.

We have asked international affairs journalist Antoliy Georgiyevich Strelnikov to reply to your letters, esteemed comrades. Please begin, Anatoliy Georgiyevich.

[Strelnikov] To judge by externals, the second week of the Madrid meeting considerably differs from its overture, as one might say. In the foyer of the Palace of Congresses, where this meeting is taking place, there are no crowds of journalists nor glares of TV filming lights. Most of the correspondents sent especially to Madrid have already returned home, so have many foreign ministers and their deputies who attended the opening ceremony. Finally, the nature of the work has changed. Closed plenary sessions have begun. Later these sessions will be augmented by sessions of auxiliary working organs, also closed. As many delegates are saying, normal conditions for work have now been created.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Georgiyevich, can one now speak of a reduction in that internal tension which was characteristic of the first days of the Madrid meeting?

[Strelnikov] Well, no, one could hardly say that, particularly if one takes into account those aims, particular aims with which the representatives of an antidetente course came to Madrid. To judge by many indications, they obviously do not like a normal atmosphere. This includes conditions for a confidential and serious exchange of opinions, such as have long been characteristic of all-European meetings. It is true that if one's aims are nothing but propaganda, what use are closed plenary sessions, at which the press is absent, and the speeches made must remain known only to the diplomats? However, this squaring of the circle was no obstacle for those who are trying to poison the atmosphere of the meeting. The ploy, well known in many Western capitals, of the leak of information was employed, with just one novel aspect. Whereas previously, at such meetings, leaks of information were quite limited, this time there has been a real tidal wave. This is what was thought of the behavior of the American delegation, which on the first day of the closed sessions simply handed out to journalists the full text of the speech of its representative Kampelman; and he called American journalists to a press conference at which he gave a detailed commentary on his speech.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Georgiyevich, why were such extraordinary measures taken?

[Strelnikov] This became apparent in subsequent days, when an exchange of opinions was taking place at the plenary sessions on the basic sections of the Final Act. The delegations had to report on the fulfillment of the basic provisions of the act and to define the course of the all-European process in the elapsed years. In this, they were helped by the representatives of two important international organizations: the UN European Economic Commission and UNESCO. They brought to Madrid weighty documents which made apparent the considerable progress in two important aspects of all-European exchanges: economics and culture. As for the political aspect, during the open sessions of the first week, many positive ideas were put forward, including the idea of convening an all-European conference on military detente. In these circumstances, the American step was taken. It can better be described not as a step but as a bang on the table with a fist. This is how the declaration publicized in the above-mentioned manner was seen. With exceptional frankness, the U.S. delegation gave it to be understood: no talks on arms reduction, no conference on military detente. A course for a new twist to the arms race. There must be no ambiguities. The United States is already undertaking, and will step up in the future, measures to build up its military might. The text circulating in the corridors was full of such stylistic elegances. Open threats accompanied a kind of ultimatum addressed to the Soviet Union, which amounted to the following: The United States, it says, will give its consent to the convening of a conference on military detente in Europe only in the event that the Soviet Union fulfills conditions which have already repeatedly been set by the Carter administration. Ironically, as one of the Western journalists said, Washington is approaching the conference as if it were the Moscow Olympics.

It cannot be said that this position aroused any enthusiasm among the other Western delegations. Most of their representatives preferred to refrain from comment. Even Kampelman was forced to admit that the U.S. allies had not greeted his reasoning with unanimous approval. As for the matter itself, at a journalists' meeting, Comrade Ilichev, head of the Soviet delegation, noted a simple but obvious fact. The United States' negative attitude to the idea of convening a conference on military detente was already known. The United States had taken a negative attitude to this proposal as soon as it was put forward by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty participant states. However, the European countries, for instance France, Sweden, Finland and others, spoke in favor of the holding of such a conference.

The closed sessions are currently continuing at the Madrid meeting. The situation at them, judging from press reports, is far from simple. In particular, when the discussion turned to the implementation of the Final Act in the humanitarian fields, there were many lovers of verbosity [lyubiteli slovesnykh karet] in Madrid, trying to put propaganda bickering in the place of businesslike work. It would not be bad if these people followed the example of the inhabitants of the Madrid capital: the bullfighting season there has ended.

Schmidt U.S. Visit

[Kosovan] Thank you very much, Anatoliy Georgiyevich.

Our next theme is the visit to the United States by Chancellor Schmidt of the FRG. In Washington he had meetings and conversations with President Carter and his ministers and was the first West European statesman to meet and have conversations with U.S. President-elect Reagan and the members of his team preparing to move into the White House.

This circumstance has attracted the close attention of political observers. After all, Schmidt's talk with Reagan may to some extent--even if very approximately--determine the character of future relations between the United States and its European partners. In Washington, Schmidt expounded not only the point of view of West Germany, but also the coordinated position of the other European members states of the North Atlantic alliance. Many listeners touch on this problem in their letters, not only asking questions, but also expressing their opinions. We showed your letters, esteemed comrades, to the writer on international affairs, Nikolay Sergieyevich Portugalov, who has taken part in our broadcasts before. That's evidently why some of the letters are addressed personally to you, Nikolay Sergeyevich. So over to you.

[Portugalov] The statements of the sides on the results of the visit were not short of generally fine-sounding protocol formulas. They spoke of the hope and confidence with which the United States and the FRG view the future development of their relations under the new president; of the importance they attach to the further strengthening of the defense capability of NATO; and, at the same time, to achieving agreement on arms control with the Soviet Union and its allies in order to secure a stable equilibrium. Well, such official optimism on the eve of the changing of the guard at the White House is quite understandable; but Western publicists and experts unanimously consider that in Washington the chancellor put pretty clearly to his interlocutors the views of the West Europeans, which differ rather considerably from those of America on such key questions of international development as East-West detente and the outlook for arms limitation. One proof of this is a notable speech by Chancellor Schmidt to the so-called American Council for German Affairs, in which he spoke of the substantial results obtained by Europe, above all the FRG, from the policy of East-West cooperation, and of the fact that such a long-term policy is unthinkable to them in combination with an uncontrolled arms race and inconceivable without the successful continuation of the process of SALT--strategic arms limitation.

[Kosovan] Incidentally, Nikolay Sergeyevich, the starting point was also formulated by the chancellor in his governmental statement to the Bundestag on his return from the United States. Having noted that the American-West German partnership is the nucleus of NATO, Helmut Schmidt at the same time came out decisively in favor of the policy of peace, cooperation and good neighborliness with the east. In doing so, he stressed in particular the need to continue the talks on limitation of strategic arms between the Soviet Union and the United States. Needless to say, Nikolay Sergeyevich, on the basis of preelection statements by future representatives of the new American administration on these questions between the United States and its European NATO allies talks will resume in the future.

[Portugalov] On one question, however, which at first glance doesn't appear to be of the first importance, disagreements between America and West Germany have already become so acute as to enable one to draw certain conclusions. This is the controversy between Bonn and Washington over West German military spending. It can be said that in this question, as in a focus, is reflected that essence of the gradually increasing contradictions in NATO, which are manifested especially vividly in relations between the United States and the FRG as the main ally of the Americans in Europe--their continental rapier, as it used to be called. Now, the Germans are not very fond of that name: continental rapier of the United States in Europe. American and West German representatives are trying in vain, since Chancellor Schmidt's visit to Washington, to create the impression that in the chancellor's talks on the other side of the ocean, attention was not concentrated on those contradictions. Far closer to the truth, evidently, was the well-known American television commentator Cronkite, who noted that the chancellor's visit took place in a situation of continuing disagreement between Bonn and Washington regarding the leadership of the United States, and regarding the size of military expenditure in the framework of the NATO agreements. The same has been asserted, incidentally, by the best-informed West German commentators. Indeed, the polemics between the Americans and West Germany over the question of military spending, which before the Chancellor's transatlantic trip had been unusually stormy, had become bitter. The leading politicians of both countries had been joining in, supported by the massed fire of their mass media.

On the American side, representatives of the out-going Carter administration--now being relegated to history--spoke in full agreement with the leading advisers of the new president. The polemics began after the FRG Government, in drawing up its budget for next year, declared that, in view of the unfavorable economic developments, the growing balance of payments deficit, the excessive increase in the national debt, unemployment, gloomy prospects and zero growth of production, it was reducing all items of state expenditure and would be forced to limit the growth of military allocations in 1981 as well. Concretely, the FRG intends to lower--according to press reports--the previous annual increase of the defense budget from 3 percent in real terms to 1.8. The Americans at once demanded that this aim be revised, citing the well-known NATO decision of May, 1978, under which all members of the alliance are obliged to increase their military budget by 3 percent per annum in real terms. Not content with this, the representatives of the United States would like to impose on Bonn an obligation--as part of what it's now fashionable on the other side of the Atlantic to call the "redistribution of the general military burden"--to allocate extra funds for the maintenance of the American troops stationed in the FRG--that is to return, in effect, to the practice of the sixties. And that, in turn, was a surviving relic of the occupation regime.

Secretary of State Muskie and Defense Secretary Brown put forward this demand officially, and Milton Friedman, one of Reagan's main advisers, supported them, threatening, as has happened more than once in the past, to withdraw the American divisions from Western Germany if the FRG does not agree to the proposed conditions. The American demands have caused, and are continuing to cause, increasing irritation on the Rhine.

[Kosovan] In this connection, Nikolay Sergeyevich, it seems one ought to note the fact that whereas at the beginning of the argument, the West Germans were mainly stressing their recognized role as top pupil in the Atlantic class, in the subsequent stages they have been quite frankly questioning the sincerity of Washington's references to Atlantic solidarity, and thus the entire concept which they have across the ocean of strengthening American leadership in NATO.

[Portugalov] Yes indeed. At first, in Bonn, they kept talking about the FRG's outstanding contribution to the defense of the West, which one cannot simply measure in percentage points increase in the military budget. They recalled the millions in military aid granted by West Germany to Greece and Turkey, its contribution, not counted across the ocean, to the maintenance of U.S. military bases in the FRG, the forthcoming financing by the FRG of the plans for deploying the new American medium-range missiles on its territory, and finally the 700,000 trained reservists who could be called up within 48 hours. Let us note in passing that all this is quite true, indeed I would think the figure for the reservists is even on the low side, and also that the United States makes a sort of game of complaining about the lack of enthusiasm in its main European ally. But when all this made no impression on Washington and the argument continued to grow more heated, in political circles in the FRG, not to mention the media, other notes were heard. Americans were reproached with selfishness, with wanting to reduce the competitiveness of West German industry by forcing on Bonn unnecessary and unsupportable military expenditure, on top of the serious consequences of the energy and structural crisis which it is experiencing. It was said in this connection that the United States has no justification to refer to its obligation to defend the West's oil communications in the Persian Gulf area in demanding further efforts from the FRG for the defense of Europe within the framework of NATO. It was also noted that the United States actions in the Near East so far are having the opposite effect and increasing the danger of an explosion there. The Americans were also blamed for the fact that they unfortunately see armaments as the only response to all the problems facing them and the world. Well-informed West German publicists openly declared that the FRG would not follow the United States if it really intended to increase its military budget by 7 or more percent in real terms per annum, as some representatives of the coming administration have promised. Finally, even those West German commentators who normally unconditionally support the so-called nuclear arming-up of NATO, on this occasion reminded Washington that the successful continuation of the new stalled strategic arms limitation talks have been and remain for the FRG an essential condition for the planned deployment on its territory of the American Euromissiles.

The general mood was expressed well by Brandt, chairman of the West German SPD, who stressed in a SPIEGEL interview that the concept of European policy consisting simply of fulfilling further demands of American presidents is obsolete.

[Kosovan] Nikolay Sergeyevich, it is obviously too early now to forecast how the dispute between the United States and the FRG on the redistribution of the military burden in NATO will be resolved. It is only clear that the contradictions in this question to a certain degree reflect considerable differences in the American and West European approaches to questions of detente and arms limitation policy. It becomes more and more fundamental that U.S. relations with the FRG and the other NATO allies will develop according to these contradictions.

[Portugalov] At the present time, the FRG still does not consider its security without the United States, and continues to be prepared to pay its "insurance premium". No one can prevent this; it is its sovereign right. However, to all appearances, Bonn would like at least to limit this premium within sensible bounds, taking account of its own defense requirements and capabilities, and objects to being squeezed again by the American 'racket' [English word used], in Russian, blackmail and intimidation. All this shows once again the need and urgency of practical deeds in the field of military detente in Europe. One must not forget that fear can drive men mad. It appears that they are beginning to realize this on the Rhine.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Nikolay Sergeyevich.

'PROPAGANDIST' TONE OF WESTERN CSCE SPEECHES HIT

LD281437 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 48 Signed to Press 20 Nov 80 p 9

[Vladimir Iordanskiy dispatch under the rubric "Reportage of the Week": "Madrid: First Step Taken"]

[Excerpts] Madrid--Contradictory Trends

The order of the speeches at the plenary sessions with which the Madrid meeting opened was determined by casting lots. Chance decided that representatives of NATO countries--Belgium, the Netherlands and Canada--were the first to mount the platform in the Palace of Congresses.

On the eve of the meeting--6 November--the states belonging to this aggressive bloc held a conference in Brussels, the Belgian capital. They carefully concerted the stand that they would take in Madrid and formulated and specified their approach to the various problems to be discussed in Madrid. It is not surprising that the speeches by the first speakers bore a general "Atlantic" imprint. Perhaps this was why they were interesting in terms of what the speakers did not say rather than in terms of what they did say.

Thus, not one of them said a word about the mass violations of the civil rights of millions of unemployed in the countries of West Europe and North America. It was apparently out of considerations of "Atlantic solidarity" that the Irish representative, who spoke after them, did not mention the discrimination and persecution to which Irish Catholics are being subjected in the north of the island--in the British province of Ulster. And, naturally, not one of them condemned the gross U.S. intereference in the internal affairs of El Salvador, where the military armed with American weapons is drowning in blood the people's protest movement against the militarist dictatorship.

But the chief thing, which none of the NATO countries' representatives deemed it necessary to mention, is the tremendous responsibility assumed by the leading circles of this aggressive bloc when they embarked on actions undermining the foundations of detente in Europe. Neither the decision of the NATO Council session held in Washington in May 1978 on a 3-percent annual increase in military appropriations by all the member countries nor the decision adopted a year later to deploy American nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries were mentioned in the speeches of the NATO countries' representatives in Madrid's Palace of Congresses. These omissions confirm more convincingly than anything the propaganda nature of the Western representatives' speeches.

G. Bell, head of the American delegation, delivered an overtly demagogic speech at the meeting. "We have not come here to engage in confrontation and polemics," he declared. "We have come here to build." But the whole tone and the substance of his speech belied those words.

Listening to that speech full of unrestrained praise for the U.S. administration's policy and of crude attacks on the socialist countries, the journalists attending the plenary session were wondering whether Mr Bell would find just a few words to voice any concrete proposals or ideas on ways to strengthen peace and security in Europe. He did not find any such words. Posing as some kind of supreme judge, Bell began repeating nauseating fabrications about human rights "violations" that have supposedly occurred in socialist countries. It was clear to everyone that this was done with the obvious intention of diverting the Madrid meeting from the path of a constructive, fruitful dialogue.

The American delegation head also touched on the notorious "Afghan question," although the United States and its NATO allies apparently understand, themselves, that the events over Afghanistan have nothing to do with the problems being discussed in Madrid.

Before the start of one of the plenary sessions I met with M. Dobrosielski, Polish deputy foreign minister and head of the Polish delegation. Evaluating the course of the meeting, he said:

"The last days before the start of the Madrid meeting were dramatic. Certain Western delegations wanted to wreck it. They tried to shift the responsibility for wrecking it onto the socialist countries. The principled and constructive stand of the socialist countries' delegations, including the Polish one, destroyed those plans. It is true that certain Western representatives tried to use the forum platform for demagogic propaganda, but the socialist countries did not let themselves be dragged into a fruitless discussion and confrontation. They put forward a pithy, concrete work program for the Madrid forum."

"What seems to you to be the main element of this program?"

"As in the other fraternal socialist countries, people in Poland consider it vitally important to decide to convene a conference on disarmament and security in Europe. I think that this is the supreme goal and the chief task of our activity. We will concentrate our efforts on this task. But, in addition, we are also seeking agreement on other sections of the Final Act. The existing barriers in the way of developing international trade must be destroyed. We are also interested in extending cooperation in the spheres of energy, transportation and environmental protection. We also attach great significance to cooperation in the spheres of culture, education, information and humanitarian problems."

I thanked Comrade M. Dobrosielski for the interview. No, the Madrid meeting is not taking place in an atmosphere of confrontation, as certain Western delegations would like. A calm, businesslike approach to its tasks predominate.

In a Constructive Spirit

The central event of the meeting was the speech by the Soviet delegation head. USSR Deputy Foreign Minister L.F. Ilichev spoke of the expectations which the peoples of Europe associate with the Madrid forum. The Soviet delegation arrived in the Spanish capital to make progress in realizing the principles and accords of the Final Act as a unified whole, he recalled.

The audience listened with tremendous attention to the Soviet Union's proposals on the issues on the Madrid meeting's agenda. L.F. Ilichev spoke about the initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries contained in the Warsaw Pact states Political Consultative Committee declaration of 15 May 1980 and in the foreign ministers committee communique of 20 October 1980. He expressed the hope that all these proposals will find a worthy place at the meeting. A decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe could make an important contribution to the development of the all-European process, the Soviet delegation head emphasized. Its convening must not be attendant on any preconditions.

"For the Soviet Union," L.F. Ilichev said, "the Final Act is a single whole, and we therefore adhere to the position of a balanced approach to all its sections."

He pointed out that the scale, level and intensify of cooperation in the economic sphere could be more impressive if it were not for the actions of certain circles running counter to the Helsinki accords. And this cooperation, he declared, constitutes the material basis of detente and is a powerful factor in the strengthening of peace and good relations among peoples and states.

The Soviet representative's speech was evaluated by many participants in the Madrid dialogue as an example of a constructive approach to Europe's present-day problems. The Bulgarian, Hungarian, GDR, Romanian, Polish and Czechoslovak representatives spoke in an equally businesslike, positive spirit. [paragraph continues]

They spoke about their countries' readiness to continue the struggle for Europe's peaceful future and for the development of cooperation among European peoples in the most diverse spheres. At the same time they decisively rejected the attempts by certain Western delegations to use the Madrid meeting for propaganda and interference in their internal affairs.

The last open plenary session of the first stage of the meeting was held in the Palace of Congresses on Tuesday, 18 November. In this connection I asked Bulgarian First Deputy Foreign Minister M. Ivanov to voice his opinion on the work already done in Madrid. He said:

"The Madrid meeting is taking place in a complicated international situation, and our desire to use it to boost the European cooperation process in the spirit of Helsinki is all the stronger. In this complex situation Comrade L.F. Ilichev's speech sounded very constructive. It helped to preserve a businesslike atmosphere."

The first important step forward has been taken in Madrid. At the same time concern is being aroused by the continuing efforts of certain delegations, particularly the U.S. delegation, to hinder a serious dialogue. Thus, agreement was reached here to discuss various specific items on the agenda at plenary sessions behind closed doors. This decision was adopted to ensure that the discussion retained its businesslike nature and was deprived of propagandist coloration. But the American representative immediately violated the agreement that had been reached. Calling a press conference, to which, incidentally, only Western journalists were invited, he distributed to them the text of his speech at the closed plenary session. There is no need to say that it was couched in a crude anti-Soviet spirit and abounded in absurd fabrications about the notorious "Soviet threat."

"I think," L.F. Ilichev said later at a meeting with journalists, "that the American representative's speech was designed to lead the meeting into an impasse, not to promote its success. I also drew attention to the fact that questions of Europe's own security, questions of developing cooperation among European peoples and of reducing military confrontation in Europe--all these very important questions were overlooked in the American representative's speech."

The discussion is continuing in Madrid, and representatives of many delegations are making every effort to ensure that it is businesslike and constructive in nature and results in important practical solutions in the interests of security and cooperation on the European Continent.

MADRID DISCUSSION SHOULD CENTER ON MILITARY DETENTE

LD281113 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Nov 80 p 3

[Special correspondent M. Ozerov dispatch: "For a Constructive Approach"]

[Text] Madrid, 17 November--The Madrid meeting's press center resembles a human anthill: reporters go in and out with stacks of fresh newspapers, press releases and all kinds of documents. Each journalist, armed with these materials, makes haste to send off his report as quickly as possible.

But it is more peaceful here today than on previous days. There is not such a thick pile of documents in the information service room, some of the telephone booths for making international calls are vacant and the teletype room is quieter. The opening sessions are over. The meeting is now proceeding behind closed doors and the correspondents have less work.

What have the forum's early days shown?

In a nutshell, the answer is: it has become clear that there are two different approaches to the meeting and, consequently, to the present international situation and to the problems of European security.

...My eyes happened to light upon a copy of the New York TIMES. Set in large print were the words: "'Hot Potatoes' Must Be Served at Madrid." I had read this phrase somewhere before. I remembered: It had been nearly 3 years ago in the Belgrade Palace of Congresses where the first meeting of representatives of the states that had participated in the all-European conference was taking place. It was the correspondent of Springer's DIE WELT who at that time called for "the main dish--'human rights'--to be served at the conference table." This time a U.S. newspaper has extended the gastronomic recipe a little, adding "events in Afghanistan" to the "rights."

One and the same phrase.... A plagiarism, perhaps? Or a coincidence? If it is a coincidence it is a perfectly logical one. Both the New York TIMES and DIE WELT, like a mirror, reflect the intentions of certain Western figures. Intentions which have been nurtured for several years now and which failed to be implemented at Belgrade. The "fighters for democracy" received a sharp rebuff from the majority of the delegates at that time. But they have clearly not learned their lesson.

Although G. Bell, head of the U.S. delegation, beat his chest and said: We have gathered "not to argue or engage in polemics but to cooperate," his Madrid speech essentially amounted to slander against our country and to exaggerated emphasis of the same "human rights" question. Mr Bell appealed to just about everybody for help, from Abraham Lincoln to...Aristotle in order to try to prove that, there is, apparently, an "absence of freedoms" in socialist society.

There were slightly fewer references to great people in the speech of P. Blaker, head of the British delegation, but here, too, there was an excess of anti-Sovietism. Such as praise for the so-called "dissidents." They had gathered in Madrid from all the corners of the world but with a single common aim--to obstruct the meeting. They had all travelled there on money from one and the same source--the U.S. CIA--and they brought with them a single sentiment: a savage hatred for the world of socialism. They are not admitted to the Palace of Congresses so the anti-Soviets are simply ranting and raving on the approaches to it: They try to hold demonstrations and they thrust leaflets at passers-by. Some thugs even picketed the building entrance and would not let delegates through. The hooligans were dispatched to the police station.

Other provocations also ended lamentably, including the attempts to convene a "dissidents' conference."

The Madrid newspapers are writing scornfully of these renegades and their vain attempts to harm detente and international cooperation....

The intention to turn a most important international forum into a kind of "verbal bullfight" and to replace constructive dialogue with altercation is provoking vehement condemnation in the Palace of Congresses. And that includes condemnation from many Western delegates, even though the United States has done everything in its power to cobble together an anti-Soviet orchestra whose conductor would, naturally, be Washington.

"The issues facing us are too important to waste time on mutual recriminations," Irish Foreign Minister B. Lenihan declared. Norwegian Foreign Minister K. Frydenlund appealed to all the states to proceed harmoniously along the path of detente, including military detente.

People are also saying here that Europe has grown tired of listening to the fairy tale about the "Soviet intervention" in Afghanistan. Even London's THE GUARDIAN, which can in no way be suspected of being sympathetic to socialism, writes that the "U.S. desire to waste its time at the Madrid meeting on the so-called 'Afghan theme' is contrary to the interests of the West European states."

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the luncheon in honor of the president of the Finnish Republic and his evaluation of the Madrid forum caused an extraordinarily great response in the Palace of Congresses.

"As L.I. Brezhnev stressed, success at the meeting can only be achieved if 'a business-like approach prevails' there," Czechoslovak journalist K. Kralik said to me. "However, it seems that the Americans are not interested in what is happening in Europe and that they need only scandals so as to evade the paramount problems."

No, the socialist countries are not at all afraid to broach the "human rights" issue as some people in the West would have one believe. Why should they be afraid to? The place where fear should strike is where the "right" to remain out of work exists. The capitalist countries also have such "rights" as the right to be homeless, poor, hungry and not to receive medical aid because one cannot afford it. There is also the "right" to be under police surveillance when your every step is dogged....

Would it really be right, however, to reduce the meeting simply to a register of indictments as per the "third basket"? The Madrid forum does, after all, have key tasks. Let us recall the title of the all-European conference: ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION. [capitalized words published in boldface] Thus L.F. Ilichev, head of the Soviet delegation, and also representatives of other socialist states have been resolutely objecting in their speeches to the attempts to drag into the Palace of Congresses questions which have no bearing on security and cooperation in Europe and they have been stating that an appropriate place must be allocated in Madrid to the central problem--that of military detente. The socialist countries' delegations have shown restraint and sangfroid and have displayed a sincere desire for mutual understanding.

As for the gastronomic recipe, copied by the New York TIMES, the participants in the meeting say, not without irony, that if one "hot potato" or even a couple are on the table, this does not constitute a meal. A variety of dishes, a sense of moderation among those assembled and respect for each other--this is the guarantee of a good atmosphere around the table.

ORLOV RAPS MADRID REMARKS OF AFL-CIO'S KIRKLAND

LD012014 Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 1 Dec, TASS--TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

Speaking in Madrid, Lane Kirkland, the chairman of the U.S. largest labour union association AFL-CIO, boasted of his ties with so-called "dissidents from the East" with whom, as he stressed, "we cooperate in the United States and in Europe." Under the cover of "human rights protection," Kirkland slandered socialist countries, particularly their trade union movement, hypocritically calling for the "observance of international commitments."

The attempts by the American labour boss to speculate on international documents which contain provisions on the respect for human rights and basic freedoms cannot but give rise to indignation of all more or less informed people. It is well known that it is the United States which has for many years been refusing to ratify the international pact on economic, social and cultural rights and the international pact on civil and political rights. This also concerns the conventions on the prevention of genocide and eradication of all forms of racial discrimination.

The United States is one of a few states on this planet which refuses for many years to assume concrete contractual commitments on ensuring the basic human rights and freedoms. It should be stressed that Kirkland's voice was not heard in the chorus of voices by other Americans who insisted on the adoption of these international conventions.

No wonder, for the AFL-CIO leadership is responsible to a certain degree that such anti-labour, anti-union laws, as the Taft-Hartley law which debars workers from joining labour unions, are still existing in the United States. It is thanks to the conciliatory line of the leaders of that labour association that the U.S. federal and local authorities widely resort to such anti-labour measures as prosecutions, strike-bearing and blacklisting of labour union activists.

Widely known are facts of flagrant corruption within American labour unions. The U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT magazine testifies that labour leaders receive bribes from employers or rob union cash-boxes and pension funds. Part of the money also finds its way into the pockets of politicians and gansters.

Is this what Kirkland would like to introduce into the trade union organisations of the socialist countries, the countries where, as is known, raising of peoples' well-being and concern for working people are the principal aim of the entire society?

BUSINESS WEEK magazine states that Meany's successor Lane Kirkland is the same inveterate anticommunist. Blind anticommunism pushes Kirkland towards alliance with the rabid rection in his own country and on the world arena. This is what has brought him to Madrid where he tried to make his contribution to the efforts to slow down and undermine the process of detente.

EUROPEAN UN ASSOCIATIONS CONFERENCE RESULTS REPORTED

LD291252 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 29 Nov 80

["In the Interests of Peace and Disarmament"--TASS headline]

[Text] Cologne, 29 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy reports:

The seventh regional conference of the European UN associations has closed here. Delegations from 22 countries took part in its work.

The forum focused its attention on problems of European security in the 1980's. Its participants declared in the basic document in favour of continuing and deepening the policy of detente, in favour of effective measures in the field of disarmament and development of cooperation in economics and culture. They expressed concern over the amassment of nuclear and conventional armaments on the continent.

The participants in the conference pointed out that peoples' security also depends on social conditions of their life and the economic stability in the world. The conference urged all European states to take necessary measures to fully implement the aims of the Final Helsinki Act. The states are called upon to render constructive support to all the actions undertaken by the United Nations: in various parts of the world to promote cooperation and control armaments, that is, balanced and controlled disarmament. The conferees declared for holding appropriate talks in this sphere.

The participants in the conference stressed that current Madrid meeting should adopt constructive practical decisions on measures to strengthen detente. They backed the proposal to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Vladimir Trukhanovskiy, head of the Soviet delegation, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, vice-chairman of the Soviet UN Association, said to the TASS correspondent that the conference was held on the whole in a businesslike and constructive spirit. Despite the attempts by some delegates to lead the discussion away from the main problems, the conference was characterized by the aspiration of the European public for durable peace, cooperation and mutual understanding.

RULING ON DEMONSTRATIONS AT SOVIET UN MISSION HIT

LD011830 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] New York, 1 Dec, TASS--The New York TIMES reported that the New York Supreme Court had decided to allow "bigger and louder demonstrations" near the Soviet Union's United Nations Mission. The ruling was motivated by allegations that the earlier enforced restrictions, introduced way back in 1971, had supposedly been violating the "inalienable" First Amendment rights of American citizens".

Nobody has any right to call in question the freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution. However, if one follows the reasoning acting Justice Kenneth L. Shorter of State Supreme Court in Manhattan was guided by in passing that decision, one is bound to realise that these rights boil down to an opportunity of staging--and going unpunished, as a matter of fact--provocative sabbats and terrorist sallies against Soviet citizens, be they United Nations or embassy officials, representatives of the trade mission or the Aeroflot, or newsmen.

There are more than enough facts that would support this conclusion. There's no need of recalling them. A recent note the Soviet Mission addressed to the United States U.N. Mission stressed that the U.S. authorities should take all necessary measures to ensure safety and normal conditions of work for the Soviet Mission and its staff.

The decision by the New York Supreme Court is clearly outside these measures. Its provocative instigatory nature is quite obvious. Essentially, the kernel of the matter is not that, as Justice Shorter ruled, the number of "demonstrators" may now be twice as much as before and that they may now "use bullhorns or other voice amplifiers". The thing is, however, that the American judicial authorities have in fact officially confirmed their obvious leniency towards the activities of various hooligan and terrorist groupings which can now find an immediate justification of their criminal sallies by referring to the First Amendment to the American Constitution.

STURUA ANALYZES DEMOCRATIC ELECTION DEFEAT

LD011307 [Editorial Report] Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 47 Signed to Press on 23 November 1980, publishes on page 14, under the headline "Choice After the Elections," a 2,000-word article by Washington correspondent Melor Sturua reflecting on the crisis in the U.S. Democratic Party following its election defeat. He reports the election statistics and goes on to say that this crisis has been developing for a long time--as shown by the percentage of the vote gained by the Democrats in the last eight elections. He outlines some factors contributing to the Democrats decline, including Senator Kennedy's and Congressman Anderson's roles, but sees the basic cause in the "bankruptcy" of Democratic economic policy. Sturua considers possible new leaders for the Democratic Party. He ends by suggesting that the Democratic Party's main need is not new leaders but new policies.

ROUNDTABLE CONFERENCE 'MILESTONE' FOR USSR, JAPAN

LD281507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 80 p 5

[V. Ovchinnikov article: "A Call for Good Neighborliness: Observations by a Participant in the 'Roundtable' Conference of Representatives of the USSR and Japanese Public"]

[Text] The second "roundtable" conference of representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public took place over 3 days--18 through 20 November--in Moscow's Cosmos Hotel. The participants discussed topical questions of Soviet-Japanese relations in the present international situation. They exchanged opinions on the state of and prospects for political relations, trade and industrial ties, and also contacts in the sphere of culture, science, education, sport and tourism, and on how to step up the role of the public in the two countries in strengthening friendly ties between the peoples of the USSR and Japan.

The first such "roundtable" conference was held in Tokyo last December. But the value and topicality of this year's meeting does not only lie in the fact that a good enterprise has become a tradition. The guests' speeches voiced the idea that in the past year Japanese-Soviet relations have been put seriously to the test, and the very fact that more than 300 representatives of the public from the two countries met in Moscow to continue the frank and constructive dialogue may be regarded as a great success for the movement for Japanese-Soviet friendship.

Concern at the present state of relations between our states is natural. But if they have become in some ways more complex over the past year, the blame for this is not on the Soviet side. After all, it was not the Soviet side which took the step of freezing political contacts and curbing trade and economic ties. It was the Japanese side which resorted to this "toughening of positions" under U.S. pressure, referring to events in Afghanistan.

It was stressed at the meeting that the ballyhoo about the "Soviet military threat" that has again been stirred up on the pretext of these events and the campaign of territorial claims against the USSR are poisoning the atmosphere in relations between the two countries and preventing them from developing along a good-neighborly path. Soviet people ask themselves: Is not Tokyo making use of the "Soviet threat" myth as a propaganda cover for a buildup of Japan's own military might?

External factors have also played their part in bringing about a certain increase in the complexity of Japanese-Soviet relations. What we see is the desire of bellicose U.S. circles to take advantage of the deterioration in the international situation not only for anti-Soviet purposes, but also in order to make their allies yield in some respects and to hamper the changes in the correlation of forces which are taking place--changes by no means in favor of the United States.

This can be clearly seen from Japan's example. As is known, the United States lags far behind Japan, and also behind Western Europe, in developing trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union. This applies particularly to forms of large-scale and long-term cooperation. So Washington's demand for "sanctions" against the USSR, and in particular for an end to credit for deals worth more than $100 million, is spearheaded against Japan and the other U.S. allies. Moreover it turns out that as a result of American pressure, over the last year Japan has lost many advantageous contracts, which have been taken up by other countries.

The Moscow "roundtable" conference showed that the most diverse strata of the Japanese public are alarmed by the complication of relations between our two countries, rightly believing that temporary breaks in interstate contacts must not hinder regular, mutually advantageous trade, economic and cultural exchange. After all, deepening alienation and strengthening mistrust are to nobody's advantage.

This is why it is important, in present conditions, to attach paramount importance to those questions on which the two sides' views coincide or are similar, in order to create gradually, step by step, an atmosphere in Soviet-Japanese relations which opens up favorable potential for resolving more complex problems.

The strengthening of good neighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and Japan in all spheres, the communique which was adopted notes, must become an important factor for strengthening peace and security in the Far East and Asia. This is fully in accordance with the interests of both countries' peoples. It is stressed that the most important task for the Soviet and Japanese public is to promote the elaboration and implementation of constructive measures aimed at normalizing the international situation, consolidating detente and extending it to the Asian Continent.

The participants in the meeting agreed unanimously that the public's struggle for the prevention of the continued arms race and of arms race propaganda and for the adoption of effective measures on disarmament and on banning all means of mass destruction is now becoming exceptionally urgent. It was noted that the development of good-neighbourly ties between the Soviet Union and Japan demands constant, all-round efforts on the part of both the state and the public.

The Moscow "roundtable" conference demonstrated the increased role of the public in the two countries in the struggle for good neighbourliness and cooperation. It was an important milestone in the annals of Soviet-Japanese relations and a notable contribution to the cause of deepening mutual understanding and trust between the peoples of the USSR and Japan.

NEW TRADE WAR BETWEEN EEC, JAPAN BEGINNING

LD282224 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko reports: Local press regards as the beginning of a new round of "trade war" between Japan and the Common Market the statement by foreign ministers of the European Economic Community who have demanded that Japan take "urgent and effective" measures to balance its bilateral trade. The demands of the "Nine" have been described by the newspaper JAPAN TIMES as a new step in intensifying protectionism and deepening the trade and economic contradictions in the Western camp.

From the beginning of this year Japanese monopolies, pressured by the United States which wishes to restrict Japan's expansion in the U.S. market, have stepped up their onslaught on Western Europe. Cheap and high-quality autoes and colour TV sets, steel and ball-bearings with the "made in Japan" labels have literally flooded the markets of the "Nine" at the expense of West European products. From January to October, Japanese exports to the EEC countries increased 28.9 per cent over the same period last year, exceeding $13.4 billion.

At the same time, the protectionist policy of the Japanese Government itself which resorts to all sorts of barriers in order to curtail imports of manufactures from abroad has led to a situation when over the same period Japanese imports from the Common Market countries had gone up only by 0.2 per cent.

As a result, the "Nine's" deficit in trade with its Far-Eastern partner rose steeply in the 10 months, to read $7.1 billion as compared to $5.1 billion over the whole of 1979. According to local economists, the deficit by the end of this year will be about $10 billion.

The Common Market is trying to make Tokyo somewhat tone down its expansionist zeal, cut its exports and open wider the doors of the Japanese market for manufactures from the coummunity countries. However, these demands meet with a sharp rebuff from Tokyo. "The EEC countries demand unilateral concessions from Japan"--this was a comment on the statement by the Common Market foreign ministers made by a high-ranking spokesman for Japan's Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry. This bodes a further sharpening of the intermonopolistic contradictions.

JOINT JAPANESE-U.S. NAVAL EXERCISES END NEAR HAWAII

LD020956 Moscow TASS in English 0731 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Dec,TASS--Joint Japanese-American naval exercises ended today near the Hawaiian Islands. For three weeks, warships and planes of the Japanese Self-Defence Forces navy jointly with surface ships and submarines of the Third American Fleet tested operations for cooperation of the fleets of the two countries along sea communications. These exercises, for the first time ever involving destroyers of the Japanese navy, are evidence of the further expansion of military cooperation between Japan and the United States.

JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS OPENS

LD011338 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Dec, TASS--The 45th Congress of the Socialist Party of Japan opened here today under the slogans of the drive against the revision of the Constitution of Japan and active struggle for peace, and a rise in the living standards of the Japanese people. The congress of the country's biggest parliamentary opposition party is attended by 500 delegates, representatives of democratic public, trade unions, women's and youth organizations.

Speaking with a message of greetings at the opening of the congress, the chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan, Ichio Asukata, resolutely denounced the plans of the reaction aimed at revising Japan's Constitution, and the line of the ruling circles at reviving militarism. He called for active struggle for peace, democracy, for genuinely neutral Japan, and the cancellation of the Japanese-U.S. military alliance.

For 3 days the congress will discuss draft programme documents of the party, endorse the line of the Socialist Party of Japan in 1981, and examine other questions.

OKINAWA ACTIVISTS OPPOSE LAND SEIZURE FOR BASES

LD021002 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Dec, TASS--A meeting of activists of the Okinawa council of struggle against the plans of forcible expropriation of the lands of Okinawa for military needs was yesterday held in the city of Naha, the administrative centre of Okinawa. Participants in the meeting declared that the Okinawa peasants refuse to allow the use of their land for U.S. military bases in Japan.

There are more than 60 U.S. bases and military installations in Okinawa, which occupy a total area of 260 square kilometres. Now Japanese armed forces are building their military bases in Okinawa. The Japanese authorities are preparing to adopt new legislation, which will enable them to expropriate the land of the peasants, who are declaring against their use for the construction of military bases, in order to ensure a further expansion of military bases in the islands.

U.S., PRC MILITARY DELEGATIONS VISIT PAKISTAN

LD012358 Moscow TASS in English 2318 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] London, 1 Dec, TASS--Delegations from China and the United States, including military ones, took to visiting Pakistan. Two Chinese military delegations as well as the Commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific Ocean Admiral R. Long, an American delegation whose task was to examine Pakistan's "needs" in weapons and a delegation of U.S. congressmen visited that country in November. Observers point out that discussed during the visits were questions related to Pakistan's military build-up. The London newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH reported, in particular, that China expanded arms deliveries to Pakistan and started deliveries of new fighter-bombers as well as ground-to-air missiles.

According to observers, Beijing's growing military aid to Islamabad is determined by the "special role" which China and the United States assign Pakistan in the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Cooperation between Beijing and Islamabad in the military sphere is becoming increasingly closer. Their "friendship", UNI agency reports, turned into Chinese arms deliveries to Islamabad, worth more than two billion dollars, and into joint military manoeuvres close to the Indian borders. It is indicative that a group of Chinese military advisers, led by the head of the Chinese Airforce staff Wang Dinglie, was present at the recent exercises of the Pakistani Airforce.

The head of another Chinese military delegation, acting commander of the Chinese Navy, Liu Daosheng, according to press reports, said during the visit to Pakistan that he would like to see Pakistan's Armed Forces "powerful and efficient". He assured the Ziaul Haq regime that China would continue its military aid and expressed hope that "cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries will develop in the common interests."

KABUL NEW TIMES CITED ON FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

LD012042 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Kabul, 1 Dec, TASS--The Kabul NEW TIMES has exposed the continuing interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs of U.S. imperialism acting in alliance with the Chinese hegemonists and Pakistani militarists. The editorial article in the newspaper stresses that armed bandits and terrorists are penetrating Afghanistan from Pakistan, which has placed its territory at the disposal of the forces of imperialism. Terrorists are hired, supplied with modern weapons and sent to Afghanistan to sow death and destruction. A show of U.S., Chinese, British, West German, Israeli and Egyptian weapons taken away from the gangs routed in Afghanistan's territory, which was recently held in Kabul, is irregutable evidence of the continuing foreign interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

Simultaneously, the Kabul NEW TIMES points out, the imperialist propaganda has launched a broad campaign against the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the government and the working people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Its aim, the newspaper writes, is to try to mislead world public opinion.

The party, government and the people of Afghanistan, the Kabul NEW TIMES points out in this connection, are firmly standing guard over their homeland's independence and national sovereignty. They are convinced that differences must be resolved only peacefully, through negotiations. The newspaper recalls that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has already put forward constructive proposals for a political settlement of the crisis in the region. The Afghan strive to live in peace with their neighbours. But they will now allow anybody to interfere in their internal affairs.

KARMAL INTERVIEW WITH NORWEGIAN PAPER REPORTED

LD291112 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Oslo, 29 Nov, TASS--"We hope that reason will triumph and our neighbors, Iran and Pakistan, will get down to the negotiating table to resolve outstanding issues", said Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He stressed in an interview with a correspondent of the Norwegian newspaper FRIHETEN that it is primarily world imperialism, led by the United States, as well as the Chinese hegemonists and Pakistan's militaristic circles which hamper the normalization of the situation in the region.

The Afghan leader said that "we extend a hand of friendship and cooperation to all the countries, primarily Pakistan and Iran. We repeatedly made proposals to start a peace dialogue and establish friendly relations with them, and we will spare no efforts to achieve a peaceful solution of the problems. Unfortunately, the reactionary circles in the West, led by American imperialism, have for long been pursuing the policy spearheaded against detente and peace."

"They rest their policy on provocative actions and want the return of the cold war", Babrak Karmal said. It has been possible to block these attempts until today thanks to the aid of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, thanks to the support of the forces of peace and democracy."

Babrak Karmal said that the basis for resolving the regional problems may be formed by the proposals contained in the DRA Government's statement of May 14 this year, which were reaffirmed during the recent Soviet-Afghan talks in Moscow.

"The people of Afghanistan", Babrak Karmal said, "is extremely grateful for the fraternal and friendly aid the Soviet Union rendered to Afghanistan. We highly appreciate the USSR's assistance in protecting the independence of our country from external aggression".

"Thanks to our hard work and selfless aid rendered by the Soviet Union in the economic, cultural, technical, social and other spheres", Babrak Karmal said, "our people succeeded in carrying through important measures on ensuring security over the whole area of the country and tranquility in the region to which our country belongs and strengthening the economy, started implementing the second stage of the land reform and raising the living standards of the population."

The Afghan leader stressed the firm determination of the Afghans to uphold their right to independent and peaceful existence and work. "That is why our people rallied around the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan into the national front, [as received] resolutely supports its party and fights against armed gangs and murderers sent into Afghanistan from the Pakistani territory."

USSR, INDIA SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT IN DELHI

LD240728 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0840 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Delhi, 23 Nov (TASS)--A Soviet-Indian trade agreement was signed here in accordance with which in 1981 goods made out of bronze, elephant tusks, wood, stone and other products will be sent to the USSR by India. The new agreement has been concluded between the Soviet foreign trade association Novoeksport and local firms who are under the aegis of the export corporation of goods of the national industry of India. In the past year, said M.N. Mishra, chairman of the export corporation of India, speaking at the signing ceremony of the agreement, the export of goods of the national industry from India to the Soviet Union almost doubled.

GRISHIN, DOLGIKH ATTEND SOVIET-LAO FRIENDSHIP MEETING

LD012120 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 1 Dec, TASS--"The Soviet Union and Laos are fully resolved to deepen further friendship between the two countries and follow together the course towards all-round cooperation in the name of strengthening the unity and cohesion of socialist states and peace in South-East Asia and throughout the world", said Arstanbek Duysheyev, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He spoke at a celebration meeting in Moscow devoted to the 5th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the opening of the week of USSR-Laos friendship.

The presidium of the meeting included member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee Viktor Girshin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Vladimir Dolgikh, a delegation from the Laos-USSR Friendship Society, and Ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos Vanthong Sengmuang.

"The Chinese expansionists", Duysheyev went on to say, "are conducting subversive activities which are hostile to the People's Democratic Republic of Laos. Western propaganda readily picks up any slander against Laos originating from China, doing its utmost to distort the true situation in Laos. All the insidious designs, however, against the Lao people are doomed to failure".

The Laotian Minister Khamsouk Saignaseng, who is also chairman of the Presidium of the Laos-USSR Friendship Society, said that since the first days of its exsitence the republic became an outpost of socialism in South-East Asia.

Dwelling on Laos' achievements in recent years, the guest stressed that under the guidance of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, with support and active assistance from the fraternal socialist states led by the Soviet Union, the republic's working people are successfully fulfilling the tasks of building a peaceful, independent, united and socialist Laos.

LAO PRIME MINISTER KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN INTERVIEWED

LD012320 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] On Tuesday the people of Laos are celebrating their fifth anniversary as a democratic republic. Our correspondent in Vientiane has interviewed the general secretary of the Laotian People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister, Kaysone Phomvihan. Here is the gist of the Laotian leader's statement:

With the formation of the People's Democratic Republic, Kaysone Phomvihan said, the Laotian revolution entered a new, higher stage, that of socialist reforms and the building of socialism. The country has become yet another member of the socialist community, its advance post in Southeast Asia. In these 5 years the People's Revolutionary Party has channeled the nation's efforts into the strategic tasks, the defense of the country and the building of socialism.

We are proud of our first steps on the road towards socialism, Kaysone Phomvihan said, and went on to outline the country's progress in farming, industry and culture. Illiteracy has practically been liquidated. Free medical services have reached into the remotest areas. Never before, the Laotian leader declared, has Laos gone through such profound changes so rapidly.

Turning to the country's achievements on the international scene, Kaysone Phomvihan described them as noticeable. The correct foreign policy, he said, has deservedly won us international prestige.

This is a foreign policy based on mutual respect for independence and noninterference in each other's domestic affairs. Together with Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Kaysone Phomvihan noted, we have proposed talks for normalizing relations with the other Southeast Asian nations, with ASEAN and Thailand. Constructive offers to this effect were advanced by the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea at their conference in Vientiane last July.

Kaysone Phomvihan expressed satisfaction at the progress of Laotian relations of solidarity, friendship and versatile cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Continuing, the Laotian leader spoke of the summit Laotian-Soviet meeting in the Crimea last August. The two countries condemned Chinese hegemonistic policies and championed normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia and the rest of the Aisan Continent. Our people, the Laotian leader said in conclusion, will always remember what the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, President Leonid Brezhnev, said at the Crimea meeting: that the Soviet Union takes an understanding and sympathetic view of the Laotian policy and will continue to give the Laotians friendly assistance.

LAOS' PHOUN SIPASEUT INTERVIEWED ON PRC POLICY

LD291056 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Nov, TASS--The Lao people marks the 5th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos by great achievements in building a new, socialist society, in implementing drastic socio-economic changes, Laos' Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut said in an interview with the newspaper UNEN.

He stressed that their successes are the more significant for they have been accomplished in the difficult situation of the struggle against the machinations of internal and international reaction. Beijing hegemonists are particularly active in their futile attempts to hamper the construction of peaceful life in the country.

Phoun Sipaseut pointed out that since the proclamation of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos the Chinese authorities have been pursuing a hostile course. They send spies and saboteurs into the territory of Laos and amass large military contingents in the border regions. Instigators from Beijing support and encourage in all ways the subversive activities of traitors, reactionary and criminal elements inside the country.

The foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos stressed that the Chinese leadership's aggressive course threatens the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos, inflicts heavy damage to the cause of peace and security of peoples in Southeast Asia. There is no doubt, however, he said, that the intrigues by Beijing expansionists and their henchmen are doomed to fail. Following the path of socialism, the Lao people securely protects the revolutionary gains of its country. The guarantee of its victories is fraternal friendship and cooperation with Vietnam and Kampuchea, and consistent support on the part of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

SOVIET-LAO COMMISSION ENDS WORK; AGREEMENTS SIGNED

LD020018 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1930 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Vientiane, 1 Dec (TASS)--Today the second meeting of the intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] ended its work here.

Proceeding from the principled understandings between L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR, the commission examined the results of the coordination of the plans of both countries for developing the national economy, and questions concerning the further expansion of trading, economic, scientific and technological cooperation. In particular, the basic guidelines for the organization of cooperation were agreed upon in the sphere of agriculture, the construction industry, the forestry and timber processing industry and in a number of other branches of the national economy. At the meeting of the commission, agreements were signed between the Government of the USSR and the LPDR Government on trade turnover and payments for 1981-1985, on economic and technological cooperation for this period, as well as other documents.

KATUSHEV AT ENDS LAO ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

For reportage on the activities of the Soviet delegation to the Laos People's Democratic Republic's fifth revolution anniversary, led by K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, see the Lao section of the 1 December Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION STOPS IN MOSCOW ON WAY HOME

LD012354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] A delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, led by Heng Samrin, stopped over in Moscow. The delegation is returning home after its official and friendly visits to Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Hungary.

PRC, U.S. SUPPORTING IENG SARY TO RAISE TENSION

LD012112 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 1 Dec, TASS--TASS news analyst Mikhail Abelev writes:

"We want a country governed by a parliamentary regime", the New York TIMES today quotes this man as saying. "If we are elected, we will carry out our programme. If not, we will go into loyal opposition". A day ago he said in an interview with the XINHUA news agency that he did not want to monopolize power and supported free and direct elections. Who is this champion of democracy? It is Ieng Sary. He hardly needs an introduction. The Pol Pot and Ieng Sary "parliamentary regime" in Kampuchea is memorable to everybody. Three million people shot, beaten, mutilated and tortured to death--this is the result of their "parliamentarism".

They still hope to "carry out their programme". These "liberals" managed to turn a country formerly called a gem of South-East Asia into a desert covered with corpses. This was too horrible and too recent to forget their "programme". After 1300 days of genocide waged by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, 80 percent of the 4 million surviving Kampucheans are women. It is well known too what they understand "loyal opposition" to be. This is evidenced by sanguinary raids burning down and ruining villages, that the remaining Pol Pot gangs have been launching from Thai territory since the criminal regime was overthrown. "It is terrible to imagine", said Roh Samai, member of the Central Committee of the United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea, "but if the Beijing placemen's regime had survived for another five or six years this would mean the physical extermination of all our people." But why then are the absurdly pretentious statements of the dyed-in-the-wood criminal broadcast over the radio, reported by XINHUA and published by the New York TIMES? Why this wriggling of Ieng Sary who behaves as if he and his accomplices represented somebody or could rely on something? With Washington's connivance Beijing is trying over and over again to draw attention to the anti-people clique thrown out of their country and to continue its policy of heightening tensions in South-East Asia. It is to provoke confrontation and conflicts in South-East Asia that China upholds its placemen in their barbarous war against their own people. In pursuit of its hegemonistic policies, Beijing is fanning up the "Kampuchean question" which was answered once and for all by the Kampuchean people in January 1979.

OPENING OF PZPR PLENUM SESSION REPORTED

LD011648 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1622 1 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Dec (TASS)--The Seventh Plenum of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee began its work today. Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, delivered a PZPR Central Committee Politburo report "On the Party's Tasks in the Struggle for a Socialist Nature of the Process of Reviving Public Life".

The participants at the plenum will hear a report by Jozef Pinkowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers "On the Economic Situation in the Country and Tasks in This Sphere."

Organizational questions will also be examined.

1 Dec Session

LD020942 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Dec (PAP)--The session of the 7th Plenum of the PUWP CC ended this evening around 10 p.m. Stanislaw Kania delivered a 90-minute speech on the "Tasks of the PUWP in the Struggle for the Socialist Character of the Renewal of Public Life" (a summary was given separately). Next to take the floor was prime minister Jozef Pinkowski, who presented an extensive report on the economic situation. Eleven speakers took part in the discussion. They included workers, among them Antoni Wrobel from the petrochemical plant in Plock, miner Jerzy Romaniuk from the Siemianowice mine, Janina Zalewska from the cotton factory in Lodz, Ignacy Drabik from the Mesko factory in Skarzysko, journalists Ryszard Wojna from the TRYBUNA LUDU daily and Mieczyslaw Rakowski, editor-in-chief of the POLITYKA weekly, as well as first secretary of the PUWP CC in Zielona Gora, Mieczyslaw Hebda, director of the Lenin steelmill, Eugeniusz Pustowka, and alternate member of the Political Bureau, Professor Roman Ney from Krakow.

The 7th PUWP CC Plenum will resume its session on Tuesday morning. The discussion will be continued. The agenda also includes organizational matters and adopting resolutions.

Among other materials, the participants in the plenary session received a report by the motions commission established during the 6th PUWP CC Plenum. The document says that in the period between the 9th and 7th plenum the commission analysed all the motions contained in the materials of the 6th plenum, in letters sent in and resolutions adopted by party organizations. The committee analysed almost 300 motions. They concern all the spheres of social, economic and political life in Poland. The majority deals with various issues of party functioning.

The motions have been sent on to appropriate party authorities and organs of state and economic administration. Some of them have already been put into practice or are in the process of realization. A large group of motions concerns responsibility, social justice and abuse of authority. The committee also presented suggestions concerning personal responsibility.

USSR-CSSR COOPERATION IN ATOMIC INDUSTRY CITED

LD292224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Talks between Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Simon, CSSR deputy premier, took place in Moscow from 24 to 28 November. They examined questions connected with the development of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in the sphere of atomic engineering.

As a result of these talks, our commentator notes, an intergovernment agreement was signed on cooperation in building the Mochovce atomic powerplant in the CSSR. Let us recall that early in the year the Mounice powerplant, also built with Soviet assistance, was put into operation. And thus it can be said that Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in atomic power engineering is being successfully implemented. This has made it possible to discuss at the talks the prospects for the development of both countries' atomic power engineering up to the year 1990. As you know, comrades, one of the long-term special purpose programs for cooperation between the CEMA countries, that is a program in the sphere of power, fuel and raw materials, is directed toward this period. Specialists believe that the implementation of this plan will make it possible to increase consumption of electric power in the European states of CEMA by approximately 1.5 times. The main direction in cooperation is the construction in these states and in Cuba of atomic powerplants with a total capacity of some 37 million kw and also of two atomic powerplants of 4 million kw each on the territory of the Soviet Union.

In our country it is planned to double capacities at atomic powerplants by the end of the next 5-year period. Other CEMA countries, including Czechoslovakia, also see in the creation of the most efficient and rational power engineering, atomic power engineering, a powerful accelerator of the development of technology and science. Following this road, the fraternal countries have started setting up a new sector of industry: atomic power engineering machine building. It needs to be said that in the USSR and Czechoslovakia this sector has virtually been formed. Moreover, the CSSR has become one of the nine countries of the developed states of the world which possess the possibilities of producing full sets of machinery for atomic powerplants. All this has created excellent prerequisites for the development of bilateral cooperation in the sphere of power engineering.

ROMANIA'S BEJAN CONDUCTS TALKS IN MOSCOW

AU211715 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Romanian-Soviet economic talks took place in Moscow. Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, met with Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the Soviet Union.

ROMANIA'S VERDET CONFERS WITH KOSTANDOV

LD011235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--Romanian Prime Minister I. Verdet made a brief stopover in Moscow 24 November en route for the PRC.

He was met and seen off at the airport by L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, other officials and also T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

Friendly talks were held between L.A. Kostandov and I. Verdet, during which certain questions of the development of Soviet-Romanian relations were touched on.

BREZHNEV RECEIVES ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD021202 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 2 Dec, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev received in the Kremlin today alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania Stefan Andrey and had a friendly talk with him.

STEPANOV STRESSES USSR-SFRY COOPERATION

LD292241 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Yuriy Stepanov commentary]

[Excerpt] At present relations between our countries are based on identity of final objectives--construction of communism and socialism--and on the mutual desire for peace, independence and equal international cooperation. The meetings and talks between Comrades Brezhnev and Tito had a special importance for the development of relations between the CPSU and the LCY and between the peoples of the USSR and Yugoslavia. Every meeting always represented a significant step in the consolidation of bilateral cooperation which has assumed bigger and bigger proportions.

Cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY is in the center of Soviet-Yugoslav relations. This cooperation is the main factor of basic significance for all-round promotion of varied links between the peoples of our countries. The all-round development of this cooperation is a consistent and principled course of our party. Comrade Brezhnev reaffirmed again the consistent nature of this course in his talks with Yugoslav leaders this May in Belgrade. The Soviet leadership, stressed Leonid Brezhnev wishes that an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust, cordiality and absolute equality may always prevail in Soviet-Yugoslav relations. Cooperation over a period of many years shows that the Yugoslav peoples have in the USSR a loyal and reliable friend. The Soviet people always wished and wish that fraternal Yugoslavia may be a united, monolithic and prosperous country and that it may successfully build socialism.

The Yugoslav leaders, in their turn, made a high appraisal of cooperation between our countries in all areas, along both state and party lines. They too expressed their readiness for further promotion of relations between the SFRY and the USSR, and between the LCY and the CPSU.

In his Soviet television interview transmitted on 3 June Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, particularly stressed Leonid Brezhnev's great personal contribution to the favorable development of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation and said that these relations had good prospects because all the preconditions existed, with joint efforts, in conditions of mutual understanding and reciprocal respect, for the continued successful development and promotion of cooperation between our countries and parties.

The present all-round cooperation in the political, economic and cultural fields is characterized by constant expansion of links and by the constant rising of the level and volume of these links. Contacts between parliaments are developing, cooperation between individual republics and provinces and towns is expanding, relations between sociopolitical organizations of the two countries are being promoted, and contacts between the working people of the USSR and the SFRY in the fields of culture, science, education, tourism and sports are being maintained on a stable footing.

Mutually useful economic links are assuming bigger and bigger proportions. A long-term program of Soviet-Yugoslav economic and scientific-technical cooperation was signed this autumn.

In observing together with the peoples of the SFRY their great national holiday, Republic Day, the Soviet people are expressing their conviction that the friendship between our peoples, which was cemented by deep-rooted historic traditions, by remembrance of military cooperation during fierce fighting against fascism and by internationalist solidarity in the struggle for the ideals of communism, will strengthen.

We are fully convinced, says Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's telegram to Yugoslav leaders in connection with Republic Day, that the consolidation of the atmosphere of mutual understanding and confidence in relations between our parties and countries will contribute to progress of friendly equal Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation which is in keeping with the fundamental interests of the peoples of our countries and the cause of peace and socialism.

CHRISTOPHER FLIES TO ALGIERS WITH REPLY TO IRAN

LD020806 Moscow TASS in English 0757 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Washington, 2 Dec, TASS--Warren Christopher, United States deputy secretary of state, flew to Algeria, whose representatives are known to be go-betweens on the question of the destiny of the American hostages in Iran. The Department of State announced that Christopher would hand Algeria's foreign minister the United States' reply to the request from the Iranian authorities for clarification of the American position concerning Iran's terms for the release of the hostages. It will be recalled that Washington, referring to alleged "legal difficulties," evades a direct reply to Iran's demands, including the unfreezing of the Iranian assets in American banks and the return of the wealth plundered by the former shah.

KUZNETSOV MAKES STATEMENT ON ARRIVAL IN SYRIA

LD011326 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Damascus, 1 Dec, TASS--Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, arrived here today for a visit to exchange instruments of ratification of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic. At Damascus airport he was warmly welcomed by Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah and Walid Hamdun, and other officials. Among the welcoming party was the USSR Ambassador to the SAR Vladimir Yukhin.

On arrival in Damascus Vasiliy Kuznetsov made the following statement:

We have come to friendly Syria to exchange instruments of ratification of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SAR, signed in Moscow on October 8 this year by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The conclusion of this treaty was an important political event in the history of relations between our countries. It will undoubtedly provide an impetus for further strengthening friendship and fruitful mutually beneficial cooperation between the Soviet and Syrian peoples. The treaty is also called upon to help improve the situation in the Middle East and strengthen world peace and security.

I avail myself of this opportunity to convey from the Soviet people, their leaders and personally Leonid Brezhnev, cordial greetings and wishes of progress and well-being to the people of the friendly Syrian Arab Republic.

SAUDI PRINCE 'ABDALLAH, AL-ASAD MEET IN DAMASCUS

LD011956 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Beirut, 1 Dec, TASS--Saudi Arabia's Second Deputy Prime Minister Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud arrived in Damascus yesterday and had talks with President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria. Well-informed sources in the Lebanese capital say that the visit to Damascus of an influential member of the Saudi royal family seeks to avoid a possible further deterioration of Syrian-Jordanian relations. After talks with Hafiz al-Asad Prince 'Abdallah will go to Amman today to be received by King Husayn.

Washington, 1 Dec, TASS--A CBS commentary on the situation in the Syrian-Jordanian border areas said that Jordan had asked the United States to speed up supplies of U.S. military technology earlier ordered by Amman. The Department of State was considering Jordan's request, the commentary said.

AL-ASAD, 'ARAFAT DISCUSS MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

LD011856 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Damascus, 1 Dec, TASS--Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, had a meeting here. They discussed a wide range of questions relating to the Middle East situation. They pointed out that the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine is now jeopardized by American imperialism, Zionism and those who are following in the wake of the Camp David policy of separate deals. H. al-Asad and Y. 'Arafat stressed the need for strengthening Arab solidarity.

COMMENTARY ON ISRAELI BRIGADE AT LEBANESE BORDER

LD012052 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] The situation in the south of Lebanon has again been sharply aggravated. According to reports from Beirut, Tel Aviv has moved an armored brigade to Lebanon's border. Leonid Rassadin comments:

The massing of large Israeli Army units in the region shows that the Israeli militarists are preparing new armed provocations against Lebanon. Arab political circles envisage the possibility of a large-scale military operation, and not only against the joint units of Lebanese national patriotic forces and the Palestine resistance movement, but also against Syria. This is shown by the fact that motorized Israeli units have taken positions this time not far from the Kfar Shuba settlement in the south of Lebanon, a region that lies in the vicinity of the Israeli occupied Golan Heights.

The leader of the PLO, Yasir 'Arafat, has told a meeting in Beirut, held on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, that it is Washington that has endorsed another Israeli act of aggression in the south of Lebanon. Moreover, the United States seeks to surround the Middle East with its warships and military bases in: Egypt, Somalia, Oman and some other countries. This involves Washington's attempt to press the notorious Camp David agreements on Arabs by force.

This Israeli-Egyptian deal sponsored by Washington was signed way back in September 1978, and what has happened in the more than 2 years that passed ever since? The Camp David accords, not only failed to promote a settlement of the Middle East crisis, but made the solution of this problem even more remote. Despite their loud pronouncements on peace, in fact they are aimed against genuine peace in the Middle East. A Middle East settlement is possible on the road of a comprehensive solution. It is imperative that a fair and lasting peace be established in the Middle East. For this purpose Israel must withdraw its troops from all Arab territories captured in 1967. It is imperative that the Arab people of Palestine be guaranteed their lawful national right to self-determination, including the right to establish a state of their own. And finally it is imperative that all nations in the region be ensured their right to independent and secure development.

As for the Soviet Union, it consistently adheres to a policy of principle in Middle East affairs. President Leonid Brezhnev has said the Soviet people will continue to side with the Palestinian and other Arab nations in their struggle against Israeli aggression and imperialist schemes, and in their efforts to frustrate the anti-Arab trend of separate deals, and to achieve a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

'UNFRIENDLY STATEMENTS' IN LIBYAN WEEKLY NOTED

LD011254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] The weekly AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR, which is published in Tripoli, has carried an article in its last two issues which contains unfriendly statements about the Soviet Union. The article alleges that the Soviet state has degenerated into a new kind of dictatorial force, has deprived the people of their right to power and has condemned Soviet citizens to slavery. The article also contains other ridiculous and absurd fabrications. One cannot view this article of the Libyan weekly as being anything other than the vehicle by which certain circles hope to sow mistrust between the USSR and the Arab peoples, including the Libyan people, by exploiting the Libyan mass media. Apparently, these circles do not like the existing friendly nature of Soviet-Libyan relations.

PDRY LEADER CITED ON U.S. AGGRESSION IN MIDEAST

LD020950 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Aden, 1 Dec, TASS--General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and the Prime Minister of the PDRY 'Ali Nasir Muhammad made a speech over national radio and television on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the country's independence.

He stressed that drastic progressive changes occurred in Democratic Yemen during the years of independent development in the political, economic and social fields, and were created conditions for transition to the stage of socialist construction.

The speaker pointed out that the situation in the Middle East has now sharply aggravated. American imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction step up their machinations against the peoples in the region, threaten their sovereignty and security. Presence of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in Egypt, holding of joint American-Egyptian manoeuvres, establishment of U.S. military bases in Oman and Somalia, and concentration of the American Navy in the region of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf attest to the fact that the Middle East region has become a target of aggressive designs of U.S. imperialism which is seeking to establish control over its natural wealth.

Democratic Yemen, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad went on to say, resolutely condemns the separate Camp David accords and the aggressive machinations by the United States and its allies in the region, and calls for consolidation of solidarity and unity of all Arab progressive forces. He stressed the need to strengthen the ranks of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation in the struggle for eliminating the imperialist threat to the region of liberation the Arab territories occupied by Israel. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad pointed out that the PDRY resolutely supports the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine under the PLO leadership for the exercise of its inalienable national rights, including the right to self-determination and creation of an independent state of its own.

Dwelling on the Iran-Iraq conflict, he pointed out that the conflict contradicts the interests of the peoples of the two countries and only exacerbates the danger of open interference by American imperialism in the region's domestic affairs.

SOVIET-MOROCCAN MINING COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD011958 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Rabat, 1 Dec, TASS--Under a long-term inter-government Soviet-Moroccan agreement on economic and technological cooperation in phosphates, a contract was signed in Casablanca between Morocco's state authority for phosphate mining and the Soviet all-union association Tvetmetpromexport.

Under the contract, the Soviet Union will do the geological prospecting to evaluate the Mescala deposit with a view to design and building a mine and a phosphate-ore dressing plant here. When the deposit is put into service the USSR will receive an annual 10 million tons of high-quality phosphate.

'ARAFAT ISSUES APPEAL ON PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY DAY

LD291845 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Beirut, 29 Nov, TASS--The just cause of the Palestinian people is getting an ever increasing support in the international arena. This is evidenced by the fact that by now the Palestine Liberation Organization has been recognized as the sole legitimate spokesman for the Palestinians by most UN member states and that the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of the Palestinian people, organized under the U.N. aegis, is being broadly marked around the world. This is said in an appeal by Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat to the peoples of the whole world.

The broad international solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people, Yasir 'Arafat pointed out, serves as a reliable guarantee that eventually the struggle of the Palestinians for their inalienable national rights will inevitably triumph.

The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee stressed that as the Palestinian people is scoring fresh victories in the international arena there is a concomitant escalation of the schemes being hatched against it by the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, which displayed itself most clearly as a result of the conclusion of the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli "peace" treaty.

As has been demonstrated by the development of events, the leader of the Palestinian revolution pointed out, these documents have failed to bring about the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region but rather caused a sharp rise in tensions fraught with a military explosion at any time.

In reality, the Camp David accords have led to the establishment of a new aggressive bloc which includes the United States, Israel and Egypt, a bloc which poses a serious threat to the security and independence of the countries of the region and a threat to peace in the whole world. Yasir 'Arafat pointed out further that the Camp David deal and its follow-up actions have been especially prejudicial to the cause of the Palestinian people. Enjoying a direct support of its "partners in the deal." Israel has sharply intensified implementation of its annexation and expansion designs with regard to occupied Arab territories and neighbouring states, unleashed an unprecedented--in its scope-- campaign of terror and persecutions against the Palestinian population in the occupied territories and, finally, embarked on an aggression against Lebanon, which has been continued into the present.

One result of the Camp David policy, the appeal stresses, has been the steep build-up of U.S. military presence in the region, the establishment of numerous military bases, concentration of a large naval armada and the formation of the Rapid Deployment Force.

All this, Yasir 'Arafat said, is profoundly at variance with the norms of international law and the U.N. Charter and is a threat to peace and security not only in the Near and Middle East but also in the whole world. The Palestinian leader has called on the United Nations and the world public to intensify the struggle to defeat the aggressive designs of the United States and its allies and to ever more resolutely come out in support of the just rights of the Arab people of Palestine to set up its own independent state in its own land.

In conclusion, Yasir 'Arafat emphasized that the Palestinian people wishes to see the establishment of peace in the region on a just basis but will never give up its struggle for the exercise of its lawful inalienable rights.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV GREET NIGERIA'S SHAGARI

LD180014 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2035 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 17 Nov (TASS)--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, have sent to Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, a telegram, in which they conveyed cordial congratulations and best wishes to the president, government and Nigerian people on the occasion of the national festival of the Federal Republic of Nigeria--the 20th anniversary of the country's proclamation of independence.

The Soviet leaders' telegram says: During this period, the Nigerian people have achieved significant success in strengthening their political independence, expanding the country's economic potential, developing the national culture. Nigeria's active position in the struggle for peace and international security, for the complete eradication of the remains of colonialism and racism, has gained it international authority.

In a return telegram, the Nigerian president expressed his cordial gratitude for the kind congratulatory message.

The telegram emphasizes: The feelings which you express in this message inspire us to continue our just struggle for the complete eradication of colonialism and racism in Africa.

The telegrams express confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation which exist between the USSR and Nigeria will continue to grow stronger and develop in the interests of the peoples of both states, in the name of consolidation of a general peace and international cooperation.

CHADIAN LEADERS AGREE TO PEACE RECOMMENDATIONS

LD012006 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Cotonou, 1 Dec, TASS--The communique and recommendations on peaceful settlement in Chad, signed in Lome, the capital of Togo, are considered in Africa as a major contribution to the security of the Central African region. The documents proposed by a special committee of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) were signed by the committee members--the presidents of Togo, Benin and Guinea as well as by OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo and chairman of the Transitional Government of National Unity Ouedde Goukouni. The documents provide for a ceasefire before December 15, demilitarization of Ndjamena--the capital of Chad--and creation of a neutral peace-keeping force made up of units from Benin, Congo, Guinea and Togo.

Speaking in Lome, Oueddei Goukouni said that the signing of the ceasefire agreement placed a great responsibility on the Chad Government. By accepting the conditions of the OAU special committee, he said, the transitional government showed its wholehearted interest in the restoration of peace in the country.

However, since the agreement has been signed unilaterally so far, the OAU should convince former Defence Minister Habre to join the agreement, Oueddei Goukoun said.

Political observers note that imperialist forces try to frustrate the OAU's peace settlement effort, in order to heighten tensions in the area and pave the ground for direct interference in Chad. The United States and other Western powers which verbally declare their "concern over the destabilized situation in Chad which may spread over to neighbouring countries," want, in fact, to dictate their own "solution" to the Chad conflict. This is shown by a statement of the U.S. Department of State which Chad's Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Ahmat Alkabache Acyl described as an action directed against the lawful government of this country and the freedom of its people, and as an open act of interference in Chad's domestic affairs.

TANOV CONTRASTS ETHIOPIAN, SOMALIA POLICIES

LD290024 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Georgiy Tanov commentary]

[Summary] Mengistu Haile Mariam's official visit to Kenya next week follows Ja'far Numayri's visit to Ethiopia during which agreement was reached to set up a joint commission of the three countries. The three countries have much in common, including common problems. Observers say Addis Ababa's policy in the region is active and constructive. Ethiopia needs peace and stability and good relations with its neighbors.

"Naturally, Ethiopia's foreign policy initiatives would remain mere initiatives without a positive response from neighboring countries. Unfortunately, there has been no such response from Somalia, a country that is more than a passive onlooker. Actually, it's a source of dangerous provocations against Ethiopia and Kenya. The increasingly agressive policy of certain groups in Somalia is directly connected with the fact that Somalia has placed bases at the disposal of the United States in exchange for American weapons. Characteristically, spokesmen for the U.S. State Department have to refute at least three times a month that Washington has been playing the role of the catalyst of tension in the Horn of Africa. But the Pentagon's practice of penetrating other parts of the world with its bases shows that the more refutations of this kind appear the further they are from the truth.

"It's sufficient to recall that the White House claimed noninterference in Iranian affairs just before the abortive pirate raid by an American commando team on Iranian territory. There are groups in the Horn of Africa, too, that are ready for similar pirate functions. At any rate, facts show that Mogadishu is unwilling to divorce itself from militarist methods of creating a so-called Greater Somalia. You may know that according to Somalia maps the nonexistent Greater Somalia includes almost half the territory of Ethiopia, all of northern Kenya and all the Republic of Djibouti. It is no coincidence that the Ethiopian-Sudanese communique on the Sudanese president's visit says that the two nations stand for an atmosphere of understanding in the Horn of Africa and for cooperation between all states in the region. The communique adds that such an atmosphere should be based on mutual respect for sovereignty, territory integrity, inviolability of borders and noninterference in one another's internal affairs. So you see, the special position of Mogadishu conflicts not only with the interests of the countries in the region but also with the basic national interests of Somalia itself."

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS

LD281321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

I congratulate you on the beginning of the work of the first People's Assembly in the history of independent Angola and on your election as its chairman.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet and on my own behalf I send the People's Assembly deputies the kindest wishes for success in their responsible work to implement progressive socioeconomic transformations in the country for the good of the Angolan people and in the interests of the struggle against imperialism and racism and for peace and international security.

I express the confidence that close and fruitful cooperation that will help to further strengthen the relations of friendship and mutual understanding that have taken shape between our parties, governments and peoples will be established between the supreme legislative organs of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

RESULTS OF NICARAGUAN-SOVIET MEETING CITED

Agricultural Aid Planned

PA292324 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Jaime Wheelock, commander of the Sandinist revolution, has said in Moscow that the results of his visit to the USSR were fruitful and satisfactory.

The leader of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, arrived in Moscow on 26 November, at the head of a delegation which also includes Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz and other officials of the FSLN and the Nicaraguan Government.

We have carried out the wish of our organization and our government to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation and to hold an exchange of opinions with the authorities of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, Commander Wheelock told PRENSA LATINA.

Jaime Wheelock met in Moscow with Boris Ponomarev, a candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee who is in charge of the organization's foreign relations.

We talked with the Soviet authorities about the problems of the world which concern and affect us all, Commander Wheelock said, particularly those Latin American countries that have carried out a revolutionary change for the benefit of their peoples.

The Sandinist leader told PRENSA LATINA that although the trip was not linked to the economic relations between the two states, a new Soviet-Nicaraguan agreement was signed which provides for Soviet assistance in the training of agricultural experts and engineers from the Central American country.

The USSR and Nicaragua, which established diplomatic relations on 18 October 1979, have signed agreements for economic, scientific-technical, cultural, commercial, transportation and other assistance. In addition, in early 1980, a plan for relations between the CPSU and the FSLN was signed in Moscow.

The Nicaraguan delegation will leave the Soviet capital tomorrow for Bulgaria, where they will meet with the authorities of that country. Other European socialist countries, such as Czechoslovakia, the GDR and Hungary, will be visited by the representatives of the FSLN and the Nicaraguan Government.

U.S. Interference Cited

LD012040 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Excerpts] From 26 to 30 November, the Soviet Union played host to a party and government delegation of Nicaragua. Soviet-Nicaraguan talks in Moscow centered around the relations of the two countries in the political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other spheres. Leonid Levchenko makes these comments:

The official report about the result of the visit stresses that greater Soviet-Nicaraguan cooperation meets the interests of both countries. During the talks it was stressed that it is the integral right of the Nicaraguan people to decide their future and choose the path of their country's social and economic development without any foreign interference. Nicaraguans are forced to defend the gains of their revolution from internal and external reactionary forces. Washington has not given up attempts to tell other nations what road of development they should choose. It is doing everything to prevent the realization of the strive [as heard] of Nicaraguans to freedom.

The head of the present Washington administration, James Carter, again voiced U.S. pretensions on interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua at a recent session of the Organization of American States.

Unlike Washington trying to play the role of world policeman, the Soviet Union pursues a policy of peace and cooperation. Soviet people side with those who struggle for justice, democracy and independent development.

URUGUAYAN GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO 'DECEIVE' PUBLIC

LD012346 Moscow TASS in English 2311 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 1 Dec, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Kudryavskiy reports:

The attempt of the Uruguayan authorities to impose an anti-democratic constitution on that country's people and thereby consolidate the military regime has suffered a fiasco. It is reported that most of the electorate voted against the draft at the referendum on Sunday. In Montevideo where half of the population live, 63 percent of voters turned down the new constitution.

The Uruguayan authorities needed the new constitution manoeuvre to create a semblance of democratization in the country, hold down a tide of condemnation of the present regime in the world and preserve the old orders behind a "democratic" facade. The authorities did their utmost to ensure a favourable vote. In the run-up to the referendum the military, who had an absolute control of the media, had launched a large-scale propaganda campaign to attract the voters. Open threats against opponents of the regime were brought into play. An anti-communist hysteria was being fanned up in the country, patriots were arrested, and harassment of opposition was growing.

However, despite the massive propaganda campaign and increasing arbitrariness, the ruling regime failed to force the draft constitution through and have the military-proposed "democratization plan" approved. It is characteristic that even supporters of the traditional bourgeois parties Blanco and Colorado did not see any democratic reforms in that plan. The plan preserved a ban on the activity of democratic organizations and the National Workers' Convention.

The plan provided for a presidential election in 1981 which could not be called democratic at all as only one candidate, a placeman of the military, could run for presidency.

The results of the referendum show that Uruguay's military rulers did not manage to deceive the public and whitewash the repressive regime. By voting against the imposed draft the Uruguayan people demanded the restoration of suppressed democratic freedoms, release of all political prisoners and an end to reprisals.

MUSKIE 'FAILS TO SOLVE' PROBLEMS WITH MEXICO

LD011356 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Washington, 1 Dec, TASS--The U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie ended his visit to Mexico. His talks with President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico failed to eliminate the contradictions existing between the two countries. These contradictions encompass both the sphere of trade and economy, where the Mexican Government is trying to put an end to the dependence on U.S. monopolies, and the sphere of foreign policy, where Mexico refuses to subjugate to Washington's diktat and keeps an independent course.

Edmund Muskie admitted that virtually none of the problems in relations between the U.S and Mexico had been solved.

U.S., U.K. INCREASING MILITARY AID TO BARBADOS

LD271502 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Washington, 27 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

Imperialist states broaden their military presence in the Caribbean area for the purpose of suppressing progressive democratic movements of the region. At present U.S. and British experts are working out plans to create a regional coastal defense of the eastern Caribbean with the participation of a number of small island states.

As the magazine COVERT ACTION points out in this connection, Barbados recently placed an order in Britain for a high-speed patrol boat and also reequips and arms secial ships for patrol duty. Britain has allocated a military aid of ten million dollars to Barbados for the purposes, according to the existing plans. Officers and men of the British Navy will train and command the personnel of the coastal guard.

The United States, for its part, is planning to give miltary aid to Barbados to the tune of more than five million dollars under the budget for the 1981 financial year for military training and purchase of U.S. armaments, navigational equipment and means of communication. It is also planned to give military aid to Saint Lucia as well as to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Besides, joint police forces of a number of island states are contemplated. Britain is already working out a plan to organise a regional college for the training of police officers locally.

SHORTCOMINGS IN TURKMEN TRADE UNION WORK EXAMINED

LD011505 Moscow TRUD in Russian 23 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by O. Ishankuliyeva, chairman of the Turkmen Republic Council of Trade Unions, under the rubric "Trade Union Life": "Scrutinize Every Letter"]

[Excerpts] Ashkhabad--At the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted: "Attentive, considerate treatment of people should permeate the work style of party, soviet and economic organs and, of course, of trade unions." This kind of treatment should also be apparent during examination of working people's suggestions, applications and complaints.

The Turkmen Republic Trade Union Council has always attached special significance to this work. Guided by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Work With Working People's Letters in the Light of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress." The council presidium and sections are striving for a sensitive and business-like approach to working people's requests and applications and are seeking to strengthen the monitoring of fulfillment and to enhance trade union workers' sense of personal responsibility for the matter in hand. The October 1979 plenum of the trade union council outlined a number of extra measures to improve work with people's letters, complaints and applications.

Letters of this kind demand that workers of the trade union council apparatus not only study the matter diligently and comprehensively but draw more profound conclusions and involve ministries and departments in the solution of the problem. Letters of this kind contribute to the speedier detection of errors in our own work also and draw special attention to those trade union organizations which treat people's needs callously and exhibit an unscrupulous approach to the solution of complex matters.

R. Mikhalyants, chairman of the Turkmenselkhozvodoprovod Production Association Trade Union Construction Committee, neglected the principles of collective leadership, grossly violating financial discipline and the travel warrant allocation procedure. The workers wrote to the republic committee of the agricultural workers trade union about this. But it handled the examination of the complaint in a formal manner, merely scolding the construction committee chairman who had discredited himself. The association's workers were forced to write again on the matter, this time to the Turkmen Republic Council of Trade Unions. The council presidium not only recommended that the association's construction committee relieve Mikhalyants of the chairmanship but also pointed out the manifest unscrupulousness to the leadership of the sector trade union committee and charged it, in conjunction with the Turkmenselkhozvodoprovod Association administration, with eliminating the shortcomings.

Here is another example. The trade union council started to receive reports about the violation of the rules governing the issue of medical certificates at public health institutions in Maryyskaya Oblast. A check confirmed the facts reported in the letters. Moreover it transpired that complaints had also been received by the oblast trade union council and the oblast public health department, but the proper measures had not been taken against the violators of the regulations. We therefore deemed it necessary to submit this question to a joint sesssion of the presidium and the republic health ministry collegium. The attention of oblast trade union council Chairman D. Kyyasov and oblast public health department Chief S. Dzhumasakhatov was drawn to the poor control over the issuing of medical certificates and they were told to eliminate the shortcomings.

Working people's letters consist not only of personal applications. In fact, more often than not people are lodging complaints when soviet laws are violated somewhere. They report on shortcomings in work and leadership style. That is why we are taking a broader look at letters and looking beyond the personal aspect when it comes to settling working people's applications.

S. Kim, dispatcher at the Tashauz aircraft enterprise, was illegally reassigned to a lower-paid post and then dismissed altogether for alleged absenteeism. Enterprise Chief R. Berdyyev ignored the prosecutor's protest and the court's decision to reinstate the worker. But justice triumphed in the end. S. Kim has her old job back, she has been paid for the enforced absence and the zealous leader has been relieved of his post.

Ya. Sadovnikov and A. Shcherbakov, chief and chief engineer of the Ashtelefonstroy construction and installation administration, and some other administrators who failed to observe legislation have been removed as a result of working people's complaints.

In paying maximum attention to working people's letters we regularly monitor the activity of all oblast councils and republic committees in this sphere. One session of the republic trade union council secretariat examined the practice of work with letters at the Tashauzskaya Oblast Trade Union Council. It turned out that when it examines complaints and applications it is often guilty of formalism and red tape. For example, the workers of the Tashauz sewn goods factory reported unsatisfactory labor organization and numerous holdups. Instead of demanding that the enterprise leaders eliminate the shortcomings rapidly the oblast trade union council forwarded the complaint to the factory committee.

The oblast trade union council had been guilty of similar violations in its examination of a collective statement by workers at a cotton-ginning plant and of other critical reports from the localities. The secretariat acknowledged the work of the Tashauzskaya Oblast Trade Union Council with working people's letters to be unsatisfactory and, after punishing the leaders, helped it to organize an efficient system in this very important sphere.

The improvement of work with working people's applications and complaints enhances the responsibility of leaders and other officials for the prompt and correct solution of the questions raised, helps to eradicate instances of bureaucratism and a callous attitude toward people, their needs and just demands and helps to instill in working people a sense of high social duty and to boost their labor and social activeness.

TADZHIK TRADE UNION COUNCIL SECRETARY RETIRES

LD011337 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Nov 80 p 2

[Unattributed, untitled report]

[Text] A plenum of the Tadzhik Republican Trade Union Council was held in Dushanbe yesterday. The participants discussed the tasks of the republic's trade union organizations arising from the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum decisions and the instructions put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech at the plenum. A report was delivered by A.Kh. Khaydarov, chairman of the Tadzhik Trade Union Council.

The plenum examined an organizational question. The plenum relieved V.Z. Konstantinov of his duties as secretary of the Tadzhik Trade Union Council in connection with his retirement on pension. N.V. Rechkin was elected secretary of the republican trade union council.

SOLOMENTSEV ATTENDS CONSUMER GOODS MEETING

LD281251 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Nov 80 p 2

[TASS report: "In the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A conference held at the RSFSR Council of Ministers on 21 November for the leaders of USSR and RSFSR ministries and departments, the chairmen of autonomous republic councils of ministers and also krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, the secretaries of CPSU obkoms and kraykoms, and also the leaders of certain associations and enterprises was devoted to increasing consumer goods production in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at that plenum.

The speakers noted that a considerable amount has been done in the RSFSR in recent years to improve the population's supply of consumer goods. In the 10th 5-Year Plan the production of cultural and everyday goods and household appliances has increased by 40 percent.

However, the level of goods production that has been achieved in the republic still does not fully satisfy working people's demands. Many enterprises and ministries are not fulfilling the set targets for increasing output, are making poor use of production capacities and are allowing losses of raw and other materials to occur. Due attention is not being paid to retooling production. Trade's influence on industry regarding the increase of goods production and the improvement of quality is weak.

The discussion at the conference concerned measures to sharply increase consumer goods production. To this end production capacities must be increased at a faster pace and more efficient use must be made of existing enterprises' potential, raw materials and other materials. It is important to increase the responsibility of all levels of soviet, economic and planning organs for the fuller satisfaction of the population's requirements, to support and develop initiative in every possible way and to introduce leading work experience.

The conference noted the great role of heavy industry enterprises in supplying the population with various goods and consumer durables. The Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of the Radio Industry and other ministries that have allowed enterprises to lag behind the 5-year plan targets in terms of the production of consumer goods were criticized. Emphasis was placed on the need to improve the planning of enterprises' work and the system of providing them with incentives to produce high-quality consumer goods.

The conference participants emphasized the need to considerably improve the work of many light, textile and local industry enterprises. The leaders of these sectors must take measures to fulfill the production plans and expand the range of output. Much remains to be done to satisfy more fully the populaton's requirements for textiles, knitted goods, leather footwear, children's goods and other output. The rational utilization of production waste and local raw materials is an important task in local industry's work.

Mention was made of the important role of construction workers, who must carry out a great amount of work to commission and modernize light, textile and local industry facilities and other enterprises producing consumer goods and eliminate the shortcomings in construction organization.

Much attention was paid to questions of improving the quality and consumer properties of goods.

Soviets are called upon to develop consumer goods production in every possible way, to make fuller use of the rights granted to them with regard to coordinating and monitoring enterprises' work and to show concern for improving the population's supply of industrial goods and foodstuffs, especially those that can be produced locally.

The conference paid special attention to questions of preparing a long-term program for developing consumer goods production in 1981-1985 and for the period through 1990, in accordance with Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions.

The conference was addressed by M. S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

F. I. Mochalin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department and CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers executives took part in the conference.

RSFSR MEETING DISCUSSES 'LEGAL LEVERS' IN ECONOMY

LD281611 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Nov 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Laywers Convene"]

[Text] The RSFSR Ministry of Justice and the RSFSR State Arbitration Board together with the RSFSR "Zananiye" Society board have held an all-Russian scientific practice conference on questions of the use of legal means in fulfilling party and government decisions on the improvement of planning and the intensification of the economic mechanisms's impact on improving production efficiency and work quality.

Those taking part in the conference--leaders of the legal services of RSFSR ministries and departments, justice sections and the state arbitration board and legal scholars--devoted great attention to problems of consolidating contract discipline and developing long-term economic ties, to the elaboration of measures to improve the system of intra-organizational financing and to the consolidation of progressive forms of work like the team contract.

The conference discussed in detail measures for the more active use of legal levers in improving labor organization.

Taking part in the work of the conference were L. P. Lykova, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and V. I. Gladyshev, CPSU Central Committee department deputy chief.

FIRST OIL OBTAINED FROM CASPIAN SEA PLATFORM

LD010930 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 1 Dec, TASS--The first oil has been obtained from the Caspian Sea in a place where the depth is more than 100 m.

To do this a well was drilled from a man-made steel island of original design. The well is connected to the deepest pipeline in the Caspian.

Several more wells are to be sunk from the same island. The geologists expect this area to rival later on with the famous Neftyanyye Kamni (oil stones) oil fields, writes MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION.

SHEVARDNADZE ON GEORGIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD281541 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Nov 80 pp 1-4

[Text of report by E. A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, delivered at 22d Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum on 11 November: "The Results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization in Successfully Completing the 10th 5-Year Plan and Ensuring the Georgian SSR's Further Economic and Social Development in the New Economic Year in the Light of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's Instructions"]

[Excerpts] Comrades:

Speaking of certain general questions having a direct bearing both on economic activity next year and on the development of the economy in the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev started (as he himself emphasized) not with metal, transportation or even fuel and energy but with questions on whose resolution the Soviet people's living standards depend most directly.

Among the questions on which the Soviet people's living standards depend Leonid Ilich put in first place the improvement of food supplies and said that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo recently adopted a decision to prepare a food program.

What kind of program is this, and what are its components?

The food program, as was emphasized at the Central Committee plenum, must constitute a unified whole. It will comprehensively embrace questions of the development of agriculture and the industrial sectors which serve it, the procurement, storage, transportation and processing of agricultural produce, the development of the food industry and trade in foodstuffs.

Of course, modern agricultural production, which we want to, can and must have in order fully to satisfy the people's needs, must be the linchpin, the chief link of this food program. The foundations of such agricultural production were laid by the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum decisions--which can also be seen in the example of our republic.

Every 5-year plan produces its own heroes, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the plenum. And the present one is no exception. He addressed words of gratitude and cordial thanks to all progressive collectives and all urban and rural workers who have done so much for our country's prosperity.

Today we wish to address words of special gratitude and special thanks to the republic's tea and grape growers, whose labor may be equated with an exploit.

It is precisely an exploit!

The size of the tea harvest has been growing year by year in the 5-year plan: 355,000 tons, 412,000 tons, 432,000 tons, 454,000 tons, 500,000 tons.

The growth curve of grape procurements has shot up just as rapidly during the 10th 5-Year Plan: 291,000 tons, 407,000 tons, 575,000 tons, 577,000 tons and, finally, almost 800,000 tons in the concluding year of the 5-year plan.

The republic's grain, vegetable, potato and citrus fruit growers and silkworm raisers have also successfully fulfilled their 5-year targets and precongress socialist pledges. Beet growers and livestock raisers are close to completing the 5-year plan.

However, there are omissions and shortcomings in the sphere of agriculture. The plan for procurements of sunflowers, soybeans and tobacco will not be fulfilled. There are serious difficulties in fulfilling the 5-year plan for fruit procurement. However, all the difficulties must be overcome. Given efficient, well-organized work, this plan can and must be fulfilled!

The republic's livestock raisers are approaching the targets outlined for the 5-year plan. The meat, milk and wool procurement plans will be realized ahead of schedule. At the same time fulfillment of the 5-year plan for egg procurements is in doubt.

Certain difficulties have also arisen in drawing up the plan for 1981 in connection with the fact that the resources provided for in the plan are insufficient to balance the republic's food program, particularly for such valuable foodstuffs as meat, milk, eggs, potatoes and certain others.

In addition, we must proceed from the premise that we must increase production not only of the products which are needed for the republic's food program. For Georgia is a supplier of foodstuffs and raw materials for the processing industry, which are essential in forming the all-union food program.

Therefore, attention should be paid to three main problems. First, to seek reserves to ensure unconditional growth in the production and procurement of agricultural products compared with the record year of 1980. Second, to ensure the priority maximum development of sectors of the republic's agriculture which are of significance for the all-union food program. Third, without harming the sectors of all-union significance, to ensure the accelerated development of sectors of agriculture of vital importance to the republic's food program.

The production and procurement plans envisaged for 1981 for a number of agricultural products are higher than the level planned for this year but lower than the actual indicators achieved in the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Thus, the tea procurement plan is 10,000 tons higher than the 1980 plan but 60,000 tons lower than the level actually reached. Grape procurement is 70,000 tons above the plan targets but 78,000 tons below the level reached. The 1981 procurement plans for grain, sugar beets and citrus fruits are also below this year's expected level.

Procurements of agricultural products as a whole next year are planned in the volume of R1,499 million which is R31 million less than the expected fulfillment this year. Objective factors account for all this. However, we cannot permit a reduction in the rate of production and procurement of agricultural products and, accordingly, in deliveries of raw materials for the processing industry.

While not posing the task of increasing the rayons' procurement plans to the level actually reached, the Georgian CP Central Committee expresses the hope that the leaders of agricultural rayons will take all necessary measures in order to yield the positions that have been won.

For this we have great, as yet, unexhausted reserves, primarily in grape growing. We see these reserves, above all, in ensuring that new plantations enter the fruit-bearing stage and also in improving the care of already existing plantations. A check has shown that the 3-year program for eliminating sparseness of vineyards has not been fulfilled in 33 rayons, including the Abkhazskaya and Adzharskaya ASSR's and the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast. The sparseness has even increased in a number of rayons, such as Ambrolaurskiy, Vanskiy, Ordzhonikidzevskiy and certain other rayons. The plan for laying down new vineyards has been wrecked in some of them and in a number of others. More than 800,000 tons of grapes can be procured in the new year as a result of eliminating these shortcomings.

Such opportunities for increasing the production and procurement of agricultural products also exist in other sectors, particularly in fruit and citrus fruit growing. And the maximum use must be made of them in order to ensure a growth rate of at least 3-5 percent in the procurement of agricultural products in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. [paragraph continues]

It is quite inadmissible that the average yield from kolkhoz and sovkhoz fruit orchards does not exceed 35 quintals, while it stands at only 13 quintals per hectare in the rayons of western Georgia. Can we continue to tolerate the fact that 20-30 percent of the fruit crop is lost owing to the lack of stores on farms and the shortage of capacities in the canning industry?

And, as I have already said, we must primarily ensure the maximum increase in the production and procurement of grapes, fruit, citrus fruits, vegetables and other agricultural products of all-union and all-state significance.

At the same time constant concern should be shown for the development of those agricultural sectors which are called upon to ensure the balanced nature of the republic's food program. Attention must be paid primarily to providing the population with livestock-raising products, the targets for whose production and procurement in the 11th 5-Year Plan have already been set. They are perfectly realistic targets. But life prompts the need to increase them. It is known that the subsidy of meat products to the republic cannot be increased, and the planned rate of growth in the production of livestock-raising products inside the republic does not meet the population's ever-increasing requirements.

Other ways must be sought. And one of them, in our view involves cooperation between public farms and the private plots of the rural population. I am not talking about ways such as increasing livestock-raising productivity, improving the herd's pedigree makeup and so forth. Experience shows that it is possible on the basis of broad cooperation to increase meat and milk production and procurement 5-6 percent a year without a substantial increase in fodder or capital expenditure. The increase which this will produce can be judged, for example, from the fact that the growth in the production of these products in the country has not exceeded 10-12 percent over the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The CPSU Central Committee approves of the additional measures to increase meat production that are being taken in the Ukraine and Georgia. The essence of these measures is that kolkhozes and sovkhozes hand livestock and poultry over to private plots for fattening on a contractual basis, giving assistance in the form of fodder. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes obtain extra meat, while the kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers get additional remuneration for their labor in the form of money and partly in kind.

Production of vegetables, potatoes, bean crops and, particularly, haricot beans is to occupy an important place in the republic's food program. We attach special significance to this. We must elaborate a solid all-republican program for the production of haricot beans.

The task of further developing agriculture dictates the need to continue allocating large capital investments and material resources to it. However, it was stated at the CPSU Central Committee plenum that exactingness must be increased in order to ensure that the allocated funds, mineral fertilizers and equipment are utilized sensibly and thriftily on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and produce the maximum return.

There are kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic which achieve good, stable harvests and high agricultural production growth rates, notably in Makharadzevskiy, Gurdhaanskiy, Goriyskiy, Kobuletskiy, Zugdidskiy, Galskiy, Bogdanovskiy, Marneulskiy, Akhmetskiy, Tskhakayevskiy, Samtredskiy, Abashskiy, Khobskiy and a number of other rayons. But there are also many farms and even individual rayons where capital investments are allocated but the return from them is still insignificant and production has not grown in practice for a number of years or has increased extremely slowly.

Fixed production capital on sovkhozes Intianetskiy Rayon, for example, increased almost 31 percent in 4 years, while gross agricultural production increased only 2.5 percent. [paragraph continues]

There is a similar picture on certain kolkhozes in south Osetia and in Ambrolaurskiy and Tsiteltskaroyskiy rayons, as well as on sovkhozes in the zone of the city of Tskhaltubo and in Dushetskiy, Adigenskiy, Tetritskaroyskiy and a number of other rayons.

Unfortunately, the Ministry of Agriculture and sections of the Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers are still investigating badly the reasons for this situation and not taking measures to eliminate this disproportion.

Enterprises processing agricultural raw materials are a constituent part of the agro-industrial food complex. Therefore, improved food supplies for the population largely depend on the work of our food industry and the meat, dairy, fish, canning, baking, tea, wine-making, confectionary and other sectors. It is very important here that every link, every sector and every enterprise making up the food complex, including transportation organizations, refrigeration and storage capacities and so forth, should not develop in isolation, as frequently happens, but interdependently, proceeding from the ultimate national economic aims of the functioning of this food complex. Practice shows that a narrow sectorial, narrow departmental approach to management and to production organization and planning sometimes gives rise to serious disproportions in the national economy and does great harm to the economy.

The plenum urged the leaders of all sectors of the national economy to regard consumer goods production as an important state and party business. Local party, soviet, economic and trade union organs must show more concern for increasing production of goods and services for the population. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev set this task.

Consumer goods production must be developed on the basis of a well thought-out, long-term program capable of uniting the efforts of all the sectors on which this depends. This was how the question was posed at the plenum, where it was stated that the rapid development of Group "B" sectors is a task of paramount economic and political significance.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the further growth of consumer goods production is of great significance both for developing the economy itself and for increasing labor incentives and strengthening the circulation of money.

This is why the task now consists in improving the system of planning and financing these sectors by making them reigidly dependent on trade, on the consumer.

What does making Group "B" sectors rigidly dependent on trade, on the consumer, mean? It means, above all, investigating the consumer's needs in depth and knowing the slightest nuances of these needs and possible changes in them in the immediate future and in the more remote future. In other words, it is necessary to forecast consumer demand scientifically and take it into account when drawing up current and long-term national economic development plans.

Trade, which reflects the consumer's needs accurately and objectively, is called upon to blend public demand with consumer goods production into a unified national economic complex. Precisely trade must actively influence the elaboration and functioning of the food program and the consumer goods production program. Only in this way will it be possible to avoid an artificial shortage of a number of commodities, as well as preventing the overstocking of other goods in warehouses and stores. Unfortunately, we still do not have grounds for saying that our trade organizations are meeting these high demands.

It is quite inadmissible that, owing to the inertia of certain trade workers, interruptions sometimes occur in sales of commodities such as bread, beer, lemonade, tobacco products and even salt. It is necessary to continue improving the organization of children's, school, students', hospital, sanatorium, dietary and, particularly, workers' catering and to extend the network of stores for comestibles and semi-finished products. A clearly thought-out policy must be observed in the sphere of trade in commodities in short supply--passenger cars, furniture, construction materials and so forth. The distributions and sale of such commodities must encourage the labor successes of workers, employees and the intelligentsia.

KAZAKH TU COUNCIL MEETS, DISCUSSES SHORTCOMINGS

AU261126 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Summary] The 11th Plenum of the Kazakh Trade Unions Council was held in Alma-Ata today to discuss the tasks of the republic's trade union organizations in implementing the decisions of the October 1980 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the theses and conclusions set forth in Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the plenum, and to mobolize the working people to fulfill the 1981 state plan for the economic and social development of the Kazakh SSR. A report was delivered by Ashimbayev, chairman of the Kazakh Trade Unions Council.

"The decisions of the October 1980 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, it was stated at the plenum of the Kazakh Trade Unions Council, are a brilliant new manifestation of the party's solicitude for further improving the people's prosperity and consolidating our fatherland's economic potential. The republic's economy has risen to a new qualitative level and improvements in the working people's prosperity have been ensured. In 5 years, the republic sold to the state 4,987 billion poods of grain, or 233 million poods more than targeted. At the same time it was noted that the trade unions council, committees and basic trade union organizations in the republic have failed to make full use of the opportunities to foster the economy, to meet the growing needs of the population, to satisfy the cultural and consumer needs of people. The Kazakh Trade Union Council plenum fully and entirely endorsed the decisions of the October 1980 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the theses and conslusions set forth in Comrade Brezhnev's speech. Measures were outlined to eliminate the shortcomings and to invigorate the activity of trade unions organizations in mobilizing the working people to successfully fulfill the 5-year plans and for honoring the 26th CPSU Congress.

"The 1981 trade union budget and the state insurance budget were examined and endorsed.

"The plenum examined an organizational issue. (Zateyev) was relieved of the duties of Kazakh Trade Unions Council secretary and presidium member. (Tumanov) was elected Kazakh Trade Unions Council secretary and presidium member."

Participating in the plenum proceedings were Trofimov, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretary, and other officials.

BATALIN LISTS SIBERIAN CONSTRUCTION PRIORITIES

LD251225 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 19 November in the Morning Edition carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article under the rubric "Nationwide Concern for West Siberia's Construction Projects" and the headline "Rapid Erection of Settlements" by Yu. Batalin, USSR deputy minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises. Batalin briefly reviews recent work by the ministry and states that a "targeted program" is now being implemented for developing the comprehensive block method of construction."

It is "not enough to provide workers on distant construction areas with good housing alone," Batalin points out, observing that "housing construction on an unprecedented scale" is required in the coming 5-year plan and listing various "cultural and consumer" facilities which must also be made available to West Siberia's workers.

PRIMORSKIY KRAY TO EXPAND FRESH WATER FISH INDUSTRY

SK261230 Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0815 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpt] In his speech at the October 1980 CPSU Plenum, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev devoted serious attention to the implementation of all measures in utilizing resources in developing the food industry, which provides the population of the country with food products. Far Eastern fishermen and fish-breeders play an important role in solving these problems. We bring to your attention an article written by journalist (Vadim Turayev) on the problems and prospects for developing fresh water fish breeding in Primorskiy Kray:

Two years ago the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on measures for the long-term development of fish-breeding and for increasing the numbers of fish in fresh water catchment areas in the country. The resolution envisaged that the total fish catch from fresh water catchment areas would increase to 924,000 tons in 1985. To understand the scale of this figure, let's note that today in the Western Fishing Basin, with its highly developed fish industry, this is the volume of fish that is now being caught. From this it is obvious what an important significance fresh water fishing can have for the implementation of the economic program which is presently being developed in our country following the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee.

Eastern areas of the country play an important role in fulfilling the proposed program. Siberia and the Far East have 16 million hectares of lakes, more than 1 million hectares of reservoirs and 180,000 kilometers of rivers suitable for the fishing industry. This vast blue expanse is producing very little--only approximately 100,000 tons of fish. The people of the Far East have all the means to sharply increase the fish catch in local catchment areas.

Let's take Primorskiy Kray. Today in local catchment areas only 5,000-6,000 quintals of fish are being caught, and only Lake Khanka and the Ussuri and Razdolna rivers are being used by the fishing industry. The Pacific Ocean Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography has calculated that the number of fish in Primorskiy Kray's rivers and lakes could be increased tenfold. Recently, a plan for developing fresh water fishing in the kray up to the year 2000 was drawn up. This is a huge, complex program which envisages the creation of several fish industry complexes, land improvement and water storage measures and many other aspects.

The construction of several fish-breeding facilities around Lake Khanka will make it possible to achieve a fivefold increase in the number of fish caught in the lake. The Luchegorsk thermal electric power station and the Vadimovskiy fish kolkhoz will largely supply the needs of the fresh water fishing industry. After the completion of central facilities in Ussurivsk, there will be a sharp and significant increase in fish catches in the Razdolna River. And there will be a large increase in Primorskiy Kray fish supplies when the Khankayskiy fish kolkhoz completes its reconstruction.

Specialists place great hopes on the development of the fish industry in the numerous lakes and lagoons in the southern part of Primorskiy Kray. These are the plans, including the more futuristic aspects and those which can become a reality in the near future.

SOYUZ T-3 DOCKS WITH SALYUT-6 ORBITAL STATION

Program of Activities

LD281946 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 28 Nov, TASS--The Soyuz T-3 three-seat transport space ship docked with the Salyut-6 orbital station today at 18 hours 54 minutes Moscow time. The Salyut-6--Soyuz T-3--Progress-11 manned research complex began to function in near-terrestrial space after Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Oleg Makarov and Gennadiy Strekalov had transferred to the station.

The onboard systems of the Soyuz T-3 ship and the Salyut-6--Progress-11 orbital complex functioned normally during the operations of mutual search, approach and docking of the space craft.

The program of the crew's work provides for:

--Further testing the three-seat Soyuz T-3 transport ship as part of the orbital research complex;

--Checking the state of the Salyut-6 station's on-board systems and conduct of the necessary repair and maintenance work;

--Fulfilment of scientific-technical studies and experiments.

According to telemetric data and reports of the crew the flight of the Salyut-6--Soyuz T-3--Progress-11 orbital complex is passing normally.

Comrades Kizim, Makarov and Strekalov are feeling well.

Salyut-6 Systems Checked

LD291122 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Mission Control Centre, 29 Nov, TASS--The second work-day by Leonid Kizim, Oleg Makarov and Gennady Strekalov aboard the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz T-3--Progress-11 today started at 12 hours Moscow time.

In keeping with the schedule, the cosmonauts are carrying out measures on transferring the station into a manned mode of operation. They are reactivating, in particular, the systems of life support, energy supply and temperature regulation, and are checking the state of equipment, apparatuses and units. Parameters of the microclimate in the living modules of the complex are maintained close to the earth's ones, and are as follows: Pressure is 780 mm of the mercury column, temperature is 21 degrees centigrade.

Experiments were launched today to investigate the influence of space flight factors of the development of biological objects delivered abroad the station by the Soyuz T-3 spacecraft.

According to the results of radio conversations and medical control data, the process of adaptation to zero gravity is proceeding normally. The cosmonauts are feeling well. The flight of the orbital complex is continuing.

COSMOS-1224 SATELLITE SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED

LD011606 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 1 Dec 80

[text] Moscow, 1 Dec, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched the Cosmos-1224 artificial satellite of the earth. It carries on board scientific equipment intended for further space research. The sputnik's orbit has the following parameters: initial period of revolution--90.5 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth--403 kilometres, minium distance--209 kilometres, inclination of orbit--72.9 degrees.

The equipment is functioning normally.